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		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.50	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.59	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.03	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	6.11	7.31
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.18	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.24	7.44
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.31	9.58	11.13	12.43	1.58	5.13	6.28	7.48
Fau-tung...	Dep.	7.53	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.39	7.59
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.58	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.43	8.03
Shum-shan...	Arr.	7.42	10.18	11.33	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.49	8.09

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	8.55	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.25	5.50	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	6.50	—	—	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.59	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.03	—	—	10.51	12.21	2.43	6.11	7.31
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.18	—	—	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.24	7.44
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.31	—	—	11.13	12.43	3.08	6.39	7.59
Fau-tung...	Dep.	7.53	—	—	11.22	12.52	3.18	6.49	8.09
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.58	—	—	11.22	12.52	3.18	6.49	8.09
Shum-shan...	Arr.	7.42	—	—	11.33	12.58	3.21	6.50	8.10

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## A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS.

SILENCED AS RESULT OF KUOMIN-  
CHEN DISPLEASURE.

"PEKING DAILY NEWS" SHUTS  
DOWN.

PEKING, February 24th.

"The oldest Chinese-owned newspaper published in the English language in China" will, by its own editorial announcement this morning, suspend publication beginning to-morrow. The announcement comes as a surprise, for with its vigorous editorial comments recently carried in its columns day after day, which have won it a place far ahead of all other foreign-language contemporaries in the capital, the *Peking Daily News* is just beginning to become a powerful factor in the Peking journalistic world.

The new strength which it has recovered appears to be also its fatal weakness. The powers in Peking, as we have taken exception to its views and opinions, and particularly its anti-Bolshevik utterances. The editor of the paper was apparently called upon to retract some of the opinions; now as he is unwilling to do so, and he is afraid that the paper will be forcibly closed up any way upon his refusal, he has decided, apparently with the concurrence of the management of the paper, to suspend the publication before any personal unpleasant incident should be permitted to happen, either to him, or to the managerial staff.

Under a thought-provoking caption "An Revolt," the *Peking Daily News* prints a three-column announcement on its front page this morning, explaining the reasons why it is necessary for it to suspend publication for the time being. To use its own language it says: "Our plea on behalf of the police has been taken exception to by those at present in power in the Capital, and a member of the *Peking Daily News* was yesterday morning called over the coals by the authorities and directed to correct the statements made in our last Monday's issue. As our statements are substantially correct, we see no reason for retracting them. But in view of recent occurrences in the local journalistic world we are giving our staff a holiday until the time comes when free speech is again permissible. We crave the indulgence of our readers and advertisers for the inconvenience caused to them which we hope will not be of long duration."

This is the way in which the editor of the paper bids his "an revolt" to his readers. His reference to the occurrences in the local journalistic world is, of course, about the editors of two evening sheets published in Peking, who have been arrested by the garrison forces for reasons yet unknown. These arrested editors have been turned, it is reported, over to the local Procuratorate, but so far no definite charges have been preferred against them. One evening sheet has been carrying on a vigorous anti-Bolshevik campaign, and for that alone, it is perhaps quite condemnable in the eyes of certain authorities. The other evening paper is accused of having repeatedly published war reports which are said to be untrue and incorrect.

At the same time, a new daily has made its appearance under the name of *The People's Tribune*, which is rumoured to be a revival of the *Min Pao*, a Kuomintang sheet that had but a short lease of life of less than four months.—*P. & T. Times* correspondent.

PAY OF PEKING POLICE.  
OVER SIX MONTHS IN ARREARS.  
NOT ONE CENT PAID THEM AT  
NEW YEAR.

The article published by the *Peking Daily News* relating to the pay of the Police was as follows:—

Lulled by the mass of propaganda boosting up the different authorities that are now in power in the Capital city of the country, people in Peking have of late been living in a false sense of security. During the past two or three weeks whenever the question of money cropped up we always heard the report that so much was to be the share of the police, as it was absolutely necessary for them to be paid in order to maintain peace and order in the Capital. We read on one-day reports in the press issued by subsidised news agencies that the police had been paid so much; and on another day that the police had been paid so much more. But what did we actually find? Even not including the month of February the Government owe the police over six months'—six months and four-tenths to be accurate—of salary and yet not one single cent was paid to them for the Chinese New Year, a time when all accounts must be settled. Never in the history of the country had there existed such a scandalous state of affairs, and the public would no doubt like to know what had become of the money which was reported to have been the share of the police from the proceeds of the 80,000,000 Treasury Notes. With starving families at home and probably empty stomachs themselves, how can the police faithfully perform their duties and maintain peace and order in the Capital? It is to the everlasting credit of the police corps, which the much boasted new Police Chief has been trying to reorganise, as they whitewashed the marble monuments in the Tien An Men a few years ago to the great amusement of the people, that these patient and hardworking policemen have with great fortitude borne their hardships and sufferings in silence, quietly performing their duties as if their pay had been forthcoming regularly. But the time may come when even these silent, (Continued on next column.)

## BOLSHEVISM.

NOT NEEDED IN CHINA.

HOW CHINA DIFFERS FROM  
RUSSIA.

In a leading article published just before its suspension the *Peking Daily News* ("the oldest Chinese-owned newspaper published in the English language in China") had this to say on the subject of Bolshevik propaganda in China:

The character of the propaganda emanating from Russia, and being carried on by every agency the Soviets can command, is in itself sufficient to make thinking people think deeply, acutely, and long. It aims at the rooting up of all family life as we know it in China, the subversion of all order as we would wish it, and the suppression of all individualism. Furthermore the excuse for the Bolshevik method of removing the intellectuals by massacre which may have existed in Russia does not exist in China. The oppression that ground down the Russians is not the oppression which causes suffering in China. There the sway of royalty menaced the mass, but here the oppressors come from the people and are the militarists.

In China there is no royal class to dominate; there are no rich landlords who grind down the tenants; there are few of the things happening which the Bolsheviks claim obtained in Russia and so justified their massacres and their subsequent autocratic actions. China has existed for centuries, longer than any other nation, because of her democratic system of government which the people themselves live with and understand. In China a Central Government is not really needed for anything but to attend to foreign affairs. Despite the terrible conditions which have been experienced during the past decade, growing worse with each year, there has been no chaos in China. The man with the hoe has gone on with the cultivation of his ground irrespective of, and in spite of, the political turmoil about him, and it is solely because of that outstanding fact that we see all about us ploughed and sown fields year in and year out, and an absence of chaotic conditions among the peasants and workers. The farmer and the craftsman, is contented to be left alone. His family life is satisfactory to him. His methods of village and town and district control are to his satisfaction. Given freedom from interference by soldiery, given peace instead of constant unrest, good railway service, dredged canals, and decent roads, and he would become increasingly rich, and permanently contented. The nation, freed from its militaristic dominance, able to develop its natural resources, expand its commerce and its industry, would be able to pay off its national debt within ten years, and the payment of that debt would free it from so-called Imperialistic rights, privileges, and interference. Given peace and open roads and the people would be content to let the politicians do just what they liked—but there can be no peace without the subjugation of the militarists. Bolshevism is not what China wants or needs. She urgently requires a group of thoughtful men with the courage of their thoughts to stir up a million voices to demand redress of wrongs. Such a united voice could work wonders which Bolshevism could never in aeons produce, and a united voice is what China must have if she is to be set upon her national feet.

hard working policemen will reach the limit of their patience, and who can blame them if one day they were to cast their discipline to the winds and stand no further trifling from the authorities, and instead of maintaining peace and order, themselves act the part of those whose activities it is their duty to suppress in normal times!

Such a contingency could only be contemplated with horror by every one of us in Peking. Taking this in conjunction with the fact that the Government authorities, as past experience has taught us, are not to be trusted in the matter of the pay of the police, the question now arises whether a definite sum should not be set aside every month from either the Customs or Salt surplus or from both combined for the pay of the police. And in view of the lack of a Minister of Finance at present to give any instructions we strongly urge the two foreign gentlemen who are now in charge in the Customs Department and the Salt Gabelle to at once put their heads together and furnish a sum sufficient to clear off at least three or four months' arrears of the pay of the police. No one fights more strongly than we do for the country's rights when they are threatened from outside but infringement or no, infringement of China's sovereign rights this is a question which brooks no delay as the peace and order of the Capital are at stake. It means the swallowing of a very bitter pill on our part for us to advocate such a course of action, but these are exceptional circumstances, and exceptional circumstances require exceptional measures. In order to make sure that the money will actually reach the policemen and not be diverted into undesirable channels en route, we would suggest that the precedents adopted after the Chihli-Fengtien war of 1922 and in November, 1924, of paying the policemen direct under supervision by the different Government Departments concerned, should be followed.

It is a very heavy responsibility we are urging upon the two gentlemen concerned to shoulder, in view of likely opposition from interested quarters but we can sincerely assure them that if they prove equal to the task they will have the whole community of Peking, Chinese more so than foreign, solidly behind them in support, as well as earn the gratitude of the starving families of the unpaid police, if that counts for anything in their eyes.

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APR [97]



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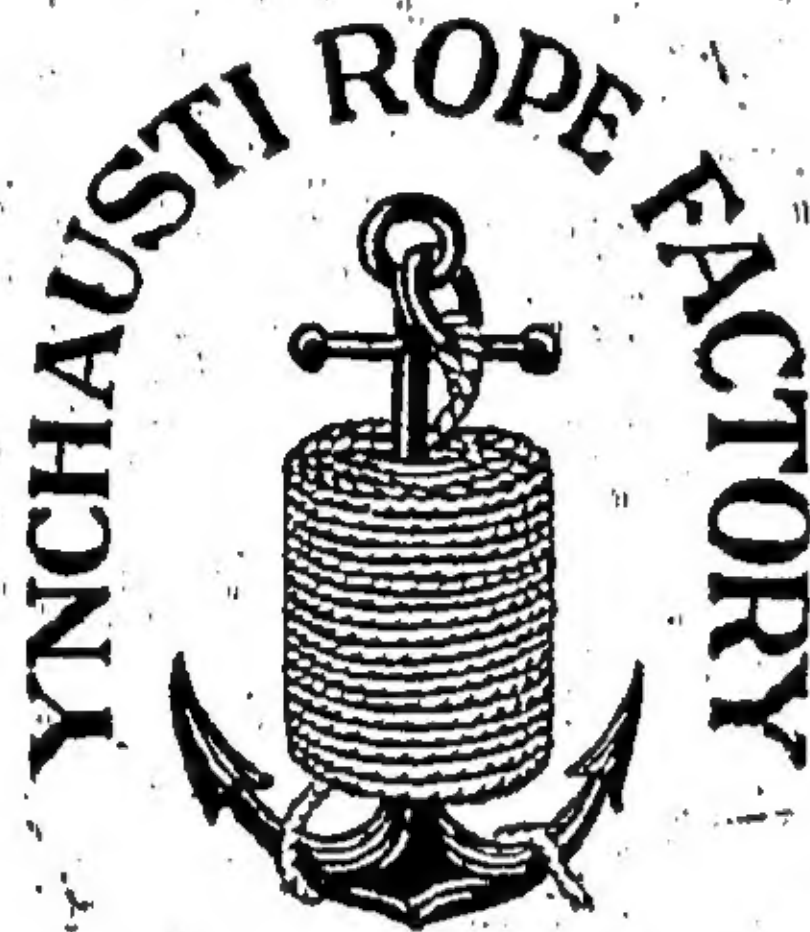
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A.P.B.

## SOUTH CHINA KNITTING FACTORY.

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for our  
**HIGH GRADE COTTON SOCKS.**

We have recently installed the  
latest machinery, making it the

**MOST MODERN KNITTING FACTORY IN HONGKONG.**

We can now cope with the largest orders in the shortest time, and invite enquiries from Wholesale and Export Firms who are interested in a class of Cotton Socks which have rapidly acquired a wide reputation throughout the Far East and India for Quality and Dependability.

Office and Factory: MONGKOK, KOWLOON. Tel. K593  
Cable Address: SOUTHCHINT, HONGKONG. [104]

A.P.B.

HOW MONEY IS LOST.  
COMPARISON WITH HONGKONG.  
BOMBAY STOCK BROKER ON  
SPECULATION.

Stock and share brokers in Hongkong will read with interest, and possibly with a certain amount of sympathetic understanding, remarks made by the Chairman at the annual meeting of the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association on February 17th.

Apparently Bombay suffered from a crisis in June last somewhat similar to that which occurred in Hongkong and, from all accounts, similar legislative measures were adopted to meet it.

The Chairman of the Association referred to Mr. K. B. P. Shroff, said: "The year 1923 will be remembered in our city's industrial and financial history for the series of important events which followed one another, such as the crisis on the Exchange, the enactment of the Securities Contracts Control Act, the prolonged strike of the mill hands, the suspension of the excise duty and the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian currency. It must be noted that the Association never experienced so severe a crisis as that of June last. Still it must be acknowledged that it was nothing in its evil effects in comparison with the several more disastrous crises on the London and New York Exchanges."

## HOW MONEY IS LOST.

The reasons why people lost money on the Stock Exchange, as enumerated by Mr. Shroff, appear a little naive. He says: "The main reason why a large number of people unfortunately lose money on the Stock Exchange is well-known. All sorts of tips are circulated to buy this or that stock by speculators and irresponsible tipsters. The public, without understanding the market, rush in with the idea of an advance in price only in their heads which is seldom realised. When they discover to their grief that they blindly entered into speculation and accepted risks beyond their means they put the blame on the Stock Exchange and even write absurd articles in the Press. This was what happened, as usual, during the last crisis. It was in this way so called public opinion was manufactured and a hue and cry raised to take legislative measures to remedy so dismal a state of affairs."

## HASTY LEGISLATION.

"And it was more astonishing," Mr. Shroff continues, "that without due and public enquiry the Government introduced hasty and immature legislation in the Council. We may concede that perhaps the object of the Government to check gambling on the exchange was excellent in the abstract. All the same in practice it will be devoid of rendering that it has in view. The Act in no way will abate the evil, and I once more venture to emphasise the opinion I have publicly expressed that the troubles on the Exchange are in no manner due to any mismanagement, or misorganisation or faulty methods on the part of the Brokers Association."

It would seem that Mr. Shroff must have been in communication with some of the members of our own Ice House Street community. He concludes:

"In their fever of excitement and in their keen desire to get into the swim of speculation (where money making on the bill tack seems to be so easy and so rapid) the people lose that sense of financial proportion which is essential to keep prices within reasonable levels. It is an old saying that the higher the rate the more intense the speculation. This has been the case for some years. Speculation as long as the world lasts is certain to remain a strongly rooted element in human nature."

## CHINA'S HUGE ARMIES.

## RUSSIAN FIGURES.

Three and one-half times as big as the entire standing armies of the United States or Great Britain are the armies of China's warlords, according to figures recently collected by the Investigation Department of the Red Army and published in a Shanghai Russian newspaper. The figures reveal that China at present has 535,419 men under arms. And these figures do not include the thousands around Canton and in South China.

The anti-Mukden faction forces are the largest, totalling 290,000 men, it is said. These are distributed as follows: Hoan an 128,354; Kiangsu 38,764; Chekiang 20,000; Hupoh 37,637; Anhwei 19,657; other provinces 27,867; Wu Pei Fu's forces 11,439.

[But it is now clear that Wu Pei Fu is not anti-but pro-Mukden—Ed.]

Commenting on these forces, the article states that they have inferior armament, are paid irregularly and their garrisons exist principally on contributions of the people of these provinces.

The second largest force in China are the armies of Marshal Chang Tso Lin with 188,941 men, exclusive of coolies. Of these 105,765 are garrisoned in Manchuria while the rest, totalling 83,176 men, are stationed in Shantung. These soldiers are well equipped, but are paid irregularly and very little, the article states.

The third army division, which the article makes is that of the Kuomintang or People's Army under the command of the Christian General, Feng Yu Hsiang. In this army there are 55,000 men, most of whom are stationed at Kalgan. They are now undergoing reformation with the aid of the Soviets.

These soldiers, the article states, are splendidly equipped and do not lack funds. The pay of the men is regular and no contributions are imposed upon the people. The Soviets are providing large funds and are sending arms and instructors to General Feng.

## FOREIGN TRADE.

## HINTS TO BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade Department, speaking at Working last month, said he saw the steady rehabilitation of our trade. If it were not for the coal trouble we should find ourselves, he believed, in a very easy position. He drew attention to the many luxury and decorative goods which could be well made in Britain and which, he declared, should be taken in hand and developed. Many of our small trades produced articles called "luxury" articles, which had become part of the ordinary comforts of life. There was a demand for them at home and in the export markets. It was a question of taste, design, and decoration. It cost no more to make goods of beautiful design than it did to make ugly ones. It was hopeless to continue to produce goods which were popular at exhibitions at the Crystal Palace 30 years ago, and which were made on the designs of the great exhibition of 1851.

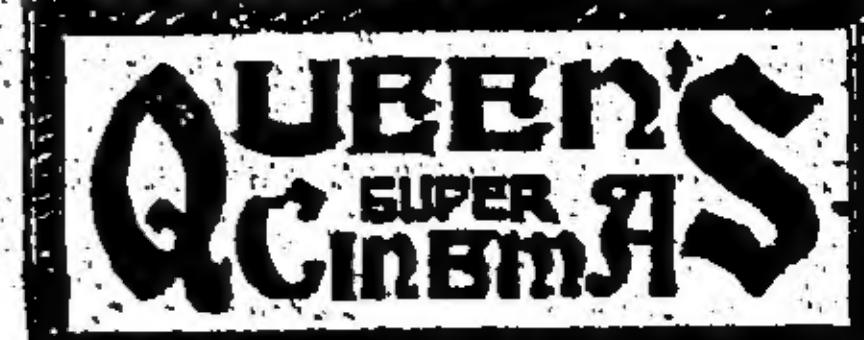
Take table glass. Our foreign customers would not any longer buy an article which looked like a turnip sliced over with deep cuts and called a glass bowl. To-day certain European countries were making glass for which they were selling in tons and for which they were overstocked with orders. We should make a bid for that trade. When he spoke of "luxury" goods, he meant those goods which were within the reach of the middle-class of every provincial town in the world. Our pottery firms produced some of the finest pottery in the world, yet they seemed to neglect to produce interesting figures of animals and decorative designs in the human form. There was a large market for these things, as might be seen from the sales of Northern European figure manufacturers. Let us go to see the art and craft figures to-day at Burlington House. They would there find models of animals, children, and men and women in the most attractive costume. The time had gone by when the Staffordshire potters could confine themselves mainly to the sale of group plates, washing basins, potato dishes, and tea services. Again, the making of musical instruments, the mounting of jewelry, woollen sports goods, articles for the dressing table, contained a larger amount of labour value than of material value. These things were light and could be carried as samples by our commercial travellers in foreign countries and taken right into the shops and warehouses of foreign buyers. The time had gone when decorative glass meant modern copies of antique Irish glass to be sold in Wardour-street or in the dealers' shops of England. Also the time had passed when electric light lampstands meant just an ordinary old China body with a metal fitting and a parchment shade. The French and Austrian designers had gone ahead of us. We should not think that an electric lampstand for the sitting-room was satisfactory if it looked like an article made up of half-a-dozen worn-out things which we had dug out from the box-room. There was a large trade to be done in decorative firebricks, electric fittings, bell pushes, switches, and electric wall lights. Much of that stuff was made in France and sold in North and South America. "But," he added, "South America has made up her mind not to buy lacquered metal goods which look like the gas fittings of a gin palace."

## TRADE SAMPLES.

Mr. Samuel went on to say that South America would not buy plain cutlery. They wanted ebony handles or carved ebony or ivory and chased blades. We could produce better than the foreign countries if we set our minds to these new designs. "The question of cheap production," he proceeded, "is not so vital in the decorative trades, since if the goods are very beautiful the buyer forgives the higher cost of the article when his eye is fascinated by the beauty of it. In fact, beauty and humour are irresistible, and the adult is just as much a victim of a toy as is the child." There was an enormous sale also for goods made at home and in the export markets, not only for neckwear but for the decoration of a room. Was there not an opening, he asked, for British-made beads of a distinctive British design? Yet we made none. There was a great market awaiting in these things. They had collected within the last few weeks at the Department of Overseas Trade samples of the things to which he had referred, and those things were at the disposal of any British manufacturer who wanted to know what was being bought abroad in these particular articles, what they looked like, what they cost, and where they were likely to sell, besides finding the market in Great Britain.

Mr. Samuel remarked that articles made in Great Britain but not sufficiently pushed abroad, were sports goods of all kinds, including the requisites for tennis, football, cricket, hockey, rackets, badminton, lacrosse, croquet, sporting guns, fishing rods, and other fishing tackle, and the requirements for winter sports. In these we sold the best goods, but we were rapidly losing our markets for them owing to the up-springing of factories for the manufacture of sports goods in America and elsewhere. Goods being made here but not sufficiently marketed abroad were metal objects, such as metal dogs, knockers, scones, fire-irons, bell pulls and pushes, cutlery, jewel caskets, hand mirrors, silver-mounted glass bottles, photograph frames, pipe-holders for the table, silver hand-holders for use in bath rooms for glass, soap, brushes, sponges, &c. At present we did not make luxury and artistic goods requiring a large amount of labour in relation to the price of the material such as boxes and receptacles of all kinds.

(Continued on next column.)



TO-DAY.

**REGINALD DENNY****"WHERE WAS I"**

MORE LAUGHS THAN

**"OH, DOCTOR"**

MORE SPEED THAN

**"I'LL SHOW YOU THE TOWN."**

## INVESTMENTS.

WE BUY—	WE SELL—
Warrants	Malak Pindas
Ferries	Lana, Crawford
P. & O. Banks	Telephones
Cement	Construction
Electric	Hongkong Tram
	No Lot Too Small No Lot Too Large.

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS SHARE & REAL STATE CO.  
Tel. 4630. 10, Des Vaux Road. [125]

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE, CHINESE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MARCH 10th, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,035 buy, & sa.
Do. London	2125 nom.
Chartered Bank	231 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	230 buy.
Do. O.	213 buy.
P. & O. Bank	229 nom.
East Asia Bank	277 nom.
Canlon Insurance	300 buy.
China Underwriters	112 nom.
North China Insurance	114 nom.
Union Insurance	280 buy, 282 sa.
Yonghe Insurance	244 buy.
China Fire Insurance	110 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	114 buy, & sa.
Do. Marine	30 nom.
H.K. U. & M. Steamboats	222 nom.
Hongkong Tugs	22 buy.
Indo-China (Ref.)	28 nom.
Do. (Ref.)	24 nom.
Shall Transports	503 buy.
Star Lines	284 buy, 64 sa.
Waterboats	115 buy.
Oriental Navigation	250 nom.
China Sugars	27 buy, 27 sa.
Malakon Sugars	339 nom.
Bengala	111 nom.
Kalua Mining Ad.	420 buy.
Langkats (combined)	23 buy.
Do. (single)	11 buy.
Shanghai Exploitations	114 buy.
Shanghai Loans	114 nom.
Bank Mines	25 buy.
Yamoh Mines	25 buy.
Ural Caspian	8 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	113 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	111 buy, & sa.
Hongkong Tugs	115 buy.
New Engineering	115 buy.
Shanghai Docks	114 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	110 buy.
Hongkong Lands	114 buy, 65 sa.
Hongkong Realty (Cap.)	114 buy, & sa.
H.K. Territorial (Cap.)	114 sel.
Humphreys Estate	114 buy.
Prince's Buildings	112 sel.
Rural Lands	27 nom.
Two Cottons	114 buy.
Opentals	114 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	114 buy.
Do. (new)	114 buy.
Antments	114 buy, 12 sa.
Oanton Loss	114 buy.
Cement (combined)	114 buy.
Do. (old)	114 buy.
Do. (new)	114 buy.
China Buses	114 buy.
China Lights (combined)	114 buy.
Do. (old)	114 buy.
Do. (new)	114 buy.
China Providents	114 buy.
Constructions	114 nom.
Dairy Farms	114 nom.
Der A. Wing (Cap.)	114 nom.
Hongkong Electric	114 buy, 61/2 sa.
Meco Electric	114 nom.
H.K. Developments	114 nom.
H.K. Bopes (combined)	114 sel.
Do. (old)	114 nom.
Do. (new)	114 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	114 buy, 25 sa.
Lane Crawford	111 nom.
Macintosh	111 nom.
Peak Trans (old)	114 buy.
Do. (new)	114 buy.
Sinacres	111 sel.
United Asbestos	114 sel.
Waters (old)	114 nom.
Do. (new)	114 nom.
Wm. Powell	110 nom.
Telephones	114 buy.
Singapore Tractors	114 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	

## EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, March 8th.	
To-day's exchange rates are as follow:	
Paris	133
Brussels	107
Amsterdam	13.12
Berlin	20.41
Copenhagen	18.74
Vienna	34.50
Helsingfors	192
Lisbon	2
Buenos Aires	43
Shanghai	3/04
Yokohama	1/103/16
New York	4.863/32
Geneva	25.25
Milan	121
Stockholm	18.12
Cairo	22.62
Prague	104
Madrid	34.48
Rio	74
Bombay	1/8
Hongkong	2/4
Silver (spot & forward)	30

## RUBBER MATS FOR POLICE.

Policemen on point duty in Birmingham have been provided with small rubber mats, which effectively insulate them from the cold and damp. Those who have used them say the mats have greatly reduced the number of colds from which men on traffic direction duty suffer.

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—EUROPEAN RESIDENCES within Easy Reach of the City and the University. Comprising 6 Rooms, 4 Bathrooms, Up-to-date Sanitation, Electric Light, Gas, as well as Garage at \$175.00 Monthly. These Residences, on Mount Drive Road, FOXHOLM, Face South and are situated in One of the Most Delightful Localities in Hongkong. It is hoped Very Shortly to Provide This Neighbourhood with a Bus Service at Popular Rates. Apply to—F. A. JOSEPH, Prince's Building. Telephone No. 916. [187]

## THE NEW HONGKONG KENNEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel. These are the only three medicines in the world which are guaranteed to cure these three diseases. They are sold in all the leading chemists and druggists. Price 1/6 per box. Total 3/6 for the three. Postage 1/6. Order to—The New Hongkong Kennedy, 10, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.



**"VIYELLA" TROUSERS.**

**THE BEST FOR SPORTS WEAR.**  
"Viyella" Flannel is a safeguard against colds as with excessive perspiration it does not strike chilly.  
It is economical as it wears well and with repeated washing DOES NOT SHRINK.  
Made to your individual measure.  
**TWO WEIGHTS—\$12.50, \$14.50 per pair.**

**WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.**

**Mackintosh**  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

**GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.**  
By Appointment

**FOR A SINGLE PAYMENT!**

**WHOLE LIFE, Railway, Tramway and Steamship Insurance.**

**Valid throughout the World.**

**Obtainable By the Single Payment of an Exceptionally Reasonable Premium.**

Agents:  
**JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.**  
1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd Floor).

**CITY HALL.**

**MARCH 19th, at 9 p.m.**

**BEG A MASK ... if you must!**  
**BORROW A TICKET ... if you may!!**  
**STEAL A COUPON ... if you can!!!**

**VOTE for your FAVOURITE DANCES**

**COME and DANCE them**

**MASKED BALL.**

[323]

**They agree—**

NO paste or powder alone can thoroughly remove the small particles of food that lodge between the teeth and cause decay. For this you also need sparkling **LIQUID SOZODONT**. Due to its high alkaline content and foamy quality it thoroughly cleanses every crevice as well as the surface of the teeth.

For complete teeth cleanliness, use also **SOZODONT PASTE** or **POWDER**. This delightful dentifrice will brighten the teeth without the slightest danger of destroying the enamel or injuring the sensitive gums.

Supplement the **SOZODONT** Treatment with a daily gum massage, inside and outside. Dentists throughout the world have recommended the **SOZODONT** Combined Treatment for more than one hundred years. Persist in it, it will prevent the ravages of plaque and decay.

Manufactured by  
**HALL & RUCKEL, Inc.**  
New York, U.S.A.

**Sozodont**

Liquid and Paste or Powder Every Day  
Thoroughly Cleanses the Teeth  
Exclusively Agents for South China

**R. H. KOTWALL & CO., P.O. Box 257, Hongkong**

**CHINESE BANK SUED.**

**MESSRS. MOXON & TAYLOR AS PLAINTIFFS.**

**AN ALLEGED DEAL IN SHARES.**

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, at the Supreme Court yesterday, Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, stockbrokers, Ice House Street, sued the Man Chuen Bank, a Chinese bank, for the recovery of \$37,600 alleged to have been lent to the bank through Messrs. G. P. & H. A. Lammer.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master), appeared for Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, and the defendant bank was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Lee & Russ).

Outlining the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. Potter said his clients claimed the return of \$37,600 which they had lent to defendants on June 6th, 1925. The case in fact was quite simple; it was one in which an undisclosed principal was being sued for a debt due by him.

The facts were that Mr. Tsang, the manager of the defendant bank, had asked Mr. Chan, an authorised clerk of Messrs. G. P. & H. A. Lammer if his firm would buy from him 200 shares of the Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company. Mr. Chan replied that he could find no buyers at the price asked for, whereupon Mr. Tsang said that it was absolutely necessary for him to have some money and authorised Mr. Chan to negotiate and arrange a loan on the security of the shares. Mr. Chan thereupon approached Mr. H. A. Lammer, but he said that he was not in a position to grant the loan. Mr. Chan then approached Mr. Nissim, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Moxon & Taylor. Mr. Nissim agreed to advance the money on the security of the shares at the rate of \$188 per share against the market quotation of \$190. The loan would have to be repaid on July Settlement day, at the rate of \$192 per share. The borrower would therefore have to pay \$11 a share in addition to the money actually borrowed. When Mr. Tsang was informed of the terms he accepted them, and he had been expressly told also that Messrs. Moxon & Taylor were the lenders of the money.

Continuing, Counsel said that defendant gave Mr. Chan a delivery order for the shares, which at the time were deposited in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in defendant's name. The shares were brought by Mr. Chan to Mr. Nissim, who gave him a cheque made out to Messrs. G. P. & H. A. Lammer, because it was not the usual procedure in practice for one broker to reveal to another the names of the clients for whom he was negotiating. Eventually, Messrs. Lammer made out a cheque for the defendant bank for the same amount.

His Lordship asked if they had endorsed the cheque, and Counsel replied in the negative. He said that they simply entered up the cheque in their own books, and gave another cheque for the same amount to the borrower. A document then passed between Messrs. Lammer and Messrs. Moxon & Taylor. It was the usual document passed in the case of a loan made under such circumstances, ensuring the payment of the loan on the terms agreed upon. It also ensured that Messrs. Lammer would at the July Settlement pay Messrs. Moxon & Taylor \$192 on each of the 200 shares, when they would be returned to them. This would be effected by means of a purchase note. Messrs. Lammer were authorised by the Man Chuen Bank to raise a loan on their behalf, and, as agents, they secured that loan from Messrs. Moxon & Taylor.

Counsel referred to the affidavit filed by defendants, and claimed that they were an admission of having received a loan. In fact, Mr. Tsang had approached the manager of the Man Chuen Bank, but failed to raise a loan from him, but he advised Mr. Tsang to try Ice House Street on the strength of the 200 Wharf shares. It was a fact that the money was lent and it was repayable on the next Settlement Day. In due time, when the money was not forthcoming, plaintiffs pressed Messrs. Lammer for repayment, but they soon afterwards filed a petition in bankruptcy. The Official Receiver had disclaimed any interest in this money, and informed them that if they wished to get it, they must get it from the bank. And in fact it had been agreed by the defendants to pay back the money in full. It would be seen that in plaintiffs' writ interest to the amount of \$1,504 was also claimed. What happened was that when defendants did not pay up, pressure was brought to bear on them, and defendants asked for time. It was eventually agreed to give them time at a higher rate of interest. Mr. Tsang, the manager of the bank, said that the interest was rather high, but Messrs. Moxon & Taylor pointed out to Messrs. Lammer on August 4th that they were willing to carry the loan over but they would have to be paid for doing so. The question arose then as to the amount of interest. Mr. H. A. Lammer then went to see Mr. Birkett and Mr. Birkett agreed to take \$1,504 interest if the money was repaid on November 6th. Mr. Lammer communicated this information to Mr. Tsang, and he agreed to the terms. A letter was then drafted and it was interpreted to Mr. Tsang, who was told to take it with him. Next day he returned, and appended his signature to it. The facts would show that Messrs. Lammer were authorised to negotiate a loan on behalf of the Man Chuen Bank. Mr. Potter then quoted a number of cases.

**HOW THE LOAN WAS SECURED.**

Mr. A. Nissim said in evidence that he was a partner of Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, Ice House Street. On June 6th, Mr. Chan Wing Fook, the authorised clerk of Messrs. Lammer Bros., had a conversation with him. The day before he had asked him to purchase 200 Wharves, but he had refused, because Chan wanted the market price which was \$192. Next day he told him that he had a client who was badly in need of money, and requested that he should arrange a loan to carry 200 Wharves for him. He said that his client was a Chinese, and that he wanted the money that day if possible. This conversation took place outside Messrs. Moxon & Taylor's offices. Witness gave him terms whereby he would advance \$188 on each share until the July Settlement when the money would have to be repaid at \$192 per share. It meant that a cheque for \$37,600 would be given him that day, June 6th, and on July Settlement he would have to repay him \$38,450. Mr. Chan then left him and went to speak to a Chinese who was standing about five yards away. He soon returned and said that he would accept the terms. Witness did not know the name of the client at that time, but it was quite usual for brokers to arrange loans in this way, and it was the invariable practice not to disclose the name of the client. Mr. Chan brought him the 200 Wharves and he gave him a return cheque for \$37,600. A purchase note was also exchanged, signed by Messrs. Lammer.

**MONEY NOT FORTHCOMING.**

On July Settlement the money was not paid, and pressure was brought to bear on Messrs. Lammer. On August 4th Messrs. Lammer signed another note whereby it was agreed that the shares should be carried on for a few more months. Soon after Messrs. Lammer filed their petition, and the money was not received from them. A demand was then made for the name of their clients, and the name given was that of the defendant bank. He had several interviews with Mr. Ross, who represented Messrs. Lammer, and he had a letter from him on November 9th enclosing another letter signed by the manager of the defendant bank. He recollected that Mr. H. A. Lammer saw Mr. Birkett on the question of interest, and said that he was quite willing to take up the shares in November, but that his clients had asked for a reduction in the interest. After some discussion Mr. Birkett agreed, and the \$1,504 was agreed upon as interest.

**HOW THE DEFENDANTS WERE FOUND.**

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, witness said that what took place on June 6th was seen by him solely. He consulted no one. A further extension was granted Messrs. Lammer in August after he had consulted Mr. H. A. Dastur, who was a client of Messrs. Moxon & Taylor. He did not consult any other member of the firm. He could not remember exactly when he ascertained that the Man Chuen Bank was the undisclosed principal, but it was a few days after the July Settlement. He remembered Mr. Birkett writing to the Stock Exchange requesting that Messrs. Lammer be written to and asked to divulge the name of their clients.

Replying to His Lordship, witness said that it was the official way to do it. Replying to Mr. Jenkin, he said that several requests had been made to Messrs. Lammer to give their clients' names, but they had not done so. A letter was therefore sent to the Stock Exchange. The next day a letter was received from Messrs. Lammer through the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Jenkin: When did you first know that the Man Chuen Bank were the undisclosed principals in this case?—When Lammer failed to take up the shares on the July Settlement, they asked us to carry the shares on until September. On the September Settlement Lammer again failed to take up the shares, and it was then that we asked for the names of their clients. They delayed in giving the names, so we wrote to the Stock Exchange. It was then that we learnt that the Man Chuen Bank were the people to whom the money had been really lent.

He made no entry of the fact in Moxon & Taylor's books.

Mr. Jenkin: None of the clauses printed on the backs of these contract notes were complied with in this transaction?—No.

Your only right would be for repayment of money against delivery of shares?—Yes.

There were no rights on either side to do anything between the day of contract and Settlement Day, nor would any fluctuation in the market give rise to any fresh rights?—No.

**A UNJUSTIFIABLE THREAT.**

Witness maintained that the transaction was a mere loan. On Mr. Jenkin producing a letter which stated that if the money was not forthcoming the shares would be sold, and on being asked how he squared his assertion with regard to that, witness did not reply to Counsel's satisfaction. The question was repeated by His Lordship, and witness said the letter was written as a threat to Messrs. Lammer.

His Lordship: Can you reconcile the statement in this letter with the evidence you have already given?—I cannot reconcile the reference to margins in that letter with the evidence I have already given about this transaction.

Mr. Jenkin: If the transaction was merely a loan between your firm and Lammer you could not have written a letter in those terms?—No.

Then was it a loan?—It was.

Did you consult Mr. Birkett with reference to writing this letter?—No, I saw it only after Mr. Birkett had signed it.

It was not until then that you knew that your firm was claiming margins and threatening sale?—No.

On your evidence Mr. Birkett knew nothing about the transaction?—I had told him.

His Lordship: This demand for margin and threat to sell was wholly unjustifiable according to the contract entered into between you and Lammer?—Yes.

Mr. Jenkin: Were you bluffing Mr. Birkett or were you bluffing Lammer?—Mr. Birkett knew that this claim was not justifiable under the contract. He knew that it was a pure and simple loan.

There is a marked difference in the Share Market between hypothecation of shares and sale of shares?—Yes, but they would be entered up in exactly in the same way and in the same book.

If it were a loan and a loan only, only loan rights should be enforced?—Yes.

Both you and Mr. Birkett knew in truth that this was a mere loan, and not a contract for sale?—Yes.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF AFFIDAVITS FILED.—Replying to further questions, witness said that he had not looked at the Bankruptcy files pertaining to the Lammer estate, nor did he know that Mr. Birkett had sworn an affidavit in the proceedings. He agreed that the only knowledge which Mr. Birkett had of the transaction had been acquired from him. Neither had he anything to do with the affidavit which had been filed on behalf of Messrs. Moxon & Taylor. He had taken no part in any of the conferences which had taken place in the Official Receiver's Office.

Mr. Jenkin: I put it to you that the case that Lammer was agents for the Man Chuen Bank was an eleventh hour thought on your part?—No.

It is a new case?—No.

Do you know that Chan Wing Fook of Lammer filed two affidavits?—No.

Mr. S. H. Ross also did?—That is the first I have heard of it.

Mr. Jenkin read a statement from this affidavit, and witness said that it was erroneous. Questioned with regard to a letter sent by the firm's solicitors to Messrs. Lammer, in which the latter were described as their agents, witness said that it was not correct to so describe them.

You made your case simple. Is it not strange that both your special manager and your solicitor made this curious error?—I made it clear to them that Lammer were agents for the Man Chuen Bank. I gave instructions for the writ in this case.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until the afternoon.

**CUSTOMS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.**

At the afternoon hearing, Mr. Jenkin continued his cross-examination of Mr. Nissim.

On being referred to his firm's cash book, witness said that an entry there showed that they had bought shares from Messrs. Lammer. They were also shown as sold to Mr. Dastur. The profit shown was \$157.50, \$150 of which had been paid by Mr. Dastur for brokerage fees. One cheque was shown as being received from Mr. Dastur, and their cheque would be paid to Lammer. According to Stock Exchange rules, the contracts were not stamped.

His Lordship: This is the custom of the Stock Exchange; then what about the Law?

Mr. Jenkin: I am considerably in the dark as to how these things are done.

Mr. Potter rose and explained that it was only a notice that the transaction had taken place. The Government was not cheated in any way.

Witness remarked that brokers did not pay brokerage fees.

Replying further to Mr. Jenkin, witness said that the Share Register Book would show that the script was given to Mr. Dastur.

Had he been seeking to purchase Wharves from you previous to June 6th?—He had not. There was a new contract and he paid the brokerage.

Mr. Jenkin remarked that it was more bewildering than ever.

Witness said that Mr. Dastur had some money which he wanted to turn over at a reasonable rate of interest by carrying shares. When Mr. Chan came to him and asked that the shares should be carried forward, he (witness) informed Mr. Dastur that he had a turnover for him if he wished it. He also told him what the shares were. He agreed to give them a loan and paid the brokerage, which was the commission which Moxon & Taylor had for the transaction. His profit would be \$692.50.

All you would get out of this was \$150 for brokerage?—Yes, on the transaction of June 6th.

Is Mr. Dastur a friend of yours?—Yes.

And you did your best to place his money for him?—Yes.

The amount which Mr. Dastur had was about \$20,000. He (witness) did not let it be known on the market; in fact, he had not mentioned it to anybody. He agreed that an entry in the books indicated a sale of shares and not a hypothecation.

You put the transaction in the book, you didn't put it on the contract?—We did not want other brokers to know how many contracts were put there in the course of a month.

Re-examined by Mr. Potter, witness said that Mr. Dastur was not in fact the purchaser, but it was from him that the money came. The shares would be returned to Lammer when their clients had the transaction was made was the customary form in which such transactions were made in Hongkong. Had Moxon & Taylor purchased the shares from Lammer, they would have received a purchase note. The letter claiming margins from Lammer had been sent so that they might bring pressure to bear on their clients. At that time his firm had judgment for \$40,000 against Messrs. Lammer.

**NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE LOAN.**

Chan Wing Fook, the authorised clerk of Messrs. Lammer, said that he was well acquainted with Mr. Tsang, the manager of the Man Chuen Bank, since his firm had a considerable number of transactions with the bank. He was asked by Mr. Tsang to sell some Wharves for him, but he could not get a buyer. He then gave him instructions to arrange for a loan. He then went to Messrs. Lammer and asked them if they could arrange a loan for the Man Chuen Bank.

(Continued on next column.)

**DEMANDING MONEY BY THREATS.**

**STIFF FINE IMPOSED ON CHINESE.**

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Major C. Willson, a Chinese chauffeur of the Sanitary Department, employed as a driver for a doctor, was charged with demanding money by threats.

The case for the prosecution was that a man was fined \$150 at the Kowloon Magistracy for a breach of his licence for selling fish. The same night the defendant went to this man's house and said that if he gave him \$40 he would not be prosecuted again. The complainant, said he had no money for him, but defendant returned the following night. Complainant told the police, and two ten-dollar notes, the numbers of which were taken by the police, were given to the defendant.

Defendant's story was that the complainant approached him and asked if he would see the doctor with a view to preventing further prosecution, and suggested he (complainant) should make the doctor a present. Defendant told him that the doctor would not accept a present.

Dr. D. McCallum, who appeared for the defence, said that he did not think a remark by defendant to the complainant that there would be another prosecution in three days could be considered as a threat.

His Worship said it was not the kind of thing he would like said to him, and he did not think anyone else would like it said.

Mr. McCallum submitted that defendant's story was probably a true one.

His Worship said that he had considered the case and had made up his mind to convict. Defendant would be fined \$250, or three months' imprisonment.

**SMILES IN COURT.**

**SOLICITOR IN A DUAL ROLE.**

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, the case in which a Chinese is charged with the larceny of a quantity of crude oil from the Asiatic Petroleum Company's installation at North Point again came up for hearing before Mr. Lindell.

Mr. L. D. Turner, who appeared for the prosecution, in reply to His Worship, who asked him if he were ready to go on with the case, said he had been asked by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, who was detained by the Court that he had been instructed to defend.

Mr. Turner suggested that Tuesday afternoon should be fixed for the hearing of the case.

His Worship agreed to this, when it was stated that the case would necessitate a fairly lengthy hearing.

At this juncture some amusement was caused when Mr. Turner said "acting for Mr. Russ. I make an application for bail, and acting for myself I oppose it. Will your Worship consider it?"

Sub-inspector Field opposed bail on behalf of the police, and His Worship remarked "That settles it."

on the security of 200 Wharves. Lammer could not do so, and he therefore approached Mr. Nissim of Moxon & Taylor. He told Mr. Nissim that he wanted \$190 per share, that being the quotation for the day. Mr. Nissim offered \$188 per share for two months until the July Settlement, on a basis of repayment at \$192 per share. He communicated these terms to Mr. Tsang, who was in Ice House Street at the time, and gave it as his opinion that the interest was rather high. Mr. Tsang said that if he could not be helped as he was badly in need of money, and requested him to close the offer with Mr. Nissim. A cheque was then made out payable to Messrs. Lammer, and a cheque on Lammer was given for the same amount to the Man Chuen Bank. This cheque witness handed to Mr. Cheung, the assistant manager of the bank. The loan was to have been repaid at the July Settlement. The defendants could not raise the money, and Mr. Tsang tried to raise the point that the transaction was one of purchase, and he asked him to set off on the terms of the flat rate at the Stock Exchange. That was after the financial crisis. Witness told him that it was a loan. The flat rate was about \$190, and defendants would have saved about \$24 per share. He said that he was willing to pay \$190, but he could not get the money from defendants.

Continuing, witness said that on October 6th a meeting was held at the Official Receiver's Office, when there were present Mr. Ross, Mr. H. A. Lammer, Mr. Tsang and himself. Mr. Ross asked Mr. Tsang to repay the loan, and Tsang asked for three months and four months' time. He did not dispute anything. The sole question discussed was the inability of the bank to repay the loan. Mr. Ross, however, refused to give time, but eventually repayment was fixed for one month from that day. The question of interest was later discussed at Messrs. Lammer's office, and Mr. Lammer left to consult Moxon & Taylor. The amount was fixed, and a letter was drafted out by Mr. Ross setting out the terms. He (witness) explained it to Mr. Tsang, and asked him to take it away with him, and get independent advice on the matter. Next day Mr. Tsang returned with the letter, and had appended his signature to it in his presence.

In reply to His Lordship, witness said that Mr. Tsang could not speak English. At this stage the hearing was adjourned until today. It is unlikely that the case will conclude this week.



## EXODUS TO HONGKONG AND MACAO.

### TROUBLE DEVELOPING IN CANTON AND VICINITY.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The expected change of Kuomintang policy towards the boycott situation and the workers in Canton is causing an exodus of workers to Hongkong and Macao by devious routes. This, together with a revival of labour troubles in Shekhi and possible disaffection on the part of General Li Feh Lin's troops in Heungshan and vicinity, is creating unrest in Canton and the neighbouring cities.

A strict censorship of mails and telegrams has been re-instituted at Canton.

The Kuomintang, who have owed their ascendancy to power in Canton to the workers, are finding that the Strike Committee has got beyond the control of the Government; while General Chiang Kai Shek, who is virtually the dictator in Canton, has long been disgusted with the actions of the strike pickets and has gone so far as to propose informally in the inner circles of the party to remove all unemployed in the strikers' quarter to Whampoa, under the pretext of port development, but actually in order to properly control them and, at the same time, to take immediate steps towards putting an end to the boycott, and thus do away with the picketing nuisance.

The labour leaders, especially the professional agitators, are accusing the Kuomintang of "double-crossing" them, and are conferring with some disappointed or dissatisfied militarists in Canton in order to resist the Kuomintang's secret move to end the strike and boycott. It is said that there are some militarists in Canton willing to co-operate with the workers.

Many workers, being tired of the present intrigue and failure to accomplish anything worthy of their self-denial and absence from their former employment, and unwilling to remain any longer the tools and victims of politicians and labour agitators, have deemed it wise to depart from Canton.

Furthermore, the failure of the Strike Committee to modify its procedure regarding the inspection of goods supposed to be of British origin is causing serious conflict between the workers and the merchants. The merchants are seeking a solution in a movement to persuade the Kuomintang Government to withdraw its support of the Strike Committee while Chinese merchants in Hongkong and Macao are appealing for an early termination of the boycott.

The Strike Committee failed to meet the Canton General Chamber of Commerce on March 8th, to settle the question of inspection procedure. The quantity of goods held up by the strike pickets is considerable.

The Strike Committee is charging the Kuomintang with ungratitude and it is stated that beginning next week, no more permits for Chinese to depart for Hongkong or Macao will be issued by the Committee.

Strike pickets in Canton, Kowloon, Shekhi and other places around are now not so popular among the Kuomintang troops and the general public as at the beginning of the trouble last June, and the wiser men among the strikers are finding means to depart from these centres.

## THE KUOMINTANG NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

### MORE RUSSIAN MONEY AND MILITARY ADVISERS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The *Tai Kwong Pao*, a pro-Kuomintang organ, has a report that the Kuomintang Northern Expedition is to start before April 1st and that \$5,000,000 is being raised to meet the expenses of campaign. There is also a report that there will be a Soviet high military adviser attached to every army corps of the Kuomintang Army, but pro-Kuomintang journals have neither admitted nor denied the other reports that all departments of the military service will also have advisers, who are virtually commanders. M. Borodin, the head of the Soviet Mission in Canton, is now in North China arranging for more military supplies to come from the Soviet sources. It is said, and one of the conditions for further supplies is that there shall be more Soviets in the rank and file of the Kuomintang military forces.

## CANTON SUFFRAGETTES.

### REMOVAL OF ALL LEGAL DISABILITIES DEMANDED.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The Kuomintang Women's Division in Canton staged a women's rights demonstration, calling out nearly 2,000 girl students to assist in the formation of a parade. The women visited the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee Headquarters and presented three resolutions: (1) demanding the cancellation of all laws having effects disabling women, (2) asking for admission of women to Kuomintang Government offices, and (3) demanding that effect should be given to all resolutions recently passed by the Second Kuomintang Conference (Left Section) in Canton. Their visit and requests were duly recorded by the Kuomintang General Secretary and the women went away happy.

## BOMB OUTRAGE.

### SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT HUNGHOM.

#### EIGHT PERSONS INJURED.

Consternation reigned for a brief period in Hunghom yesterday afternoon, when sensational and exciting scenes were witnessed in Wu Hu Street, due to the throwing of a bomb by an unknown person into a large crowd.

The result of the outrage was that eight people were injured, two fairly seriously; while two motor-buses drawn up at the terminus near the market at the time of the occurrence, were damaged by the force of the explosion.

The force of the explosion, and its close proximity to houses and shops were responsible for the breaking of many windows.

From what can be gathered it seems that the incident occurred just outside the Hunghom Market, near the corner of the Kowloon City Road about 1 p.m.

This is the hour at which this particular point is always crowded with pedestrians and vehicular traffic, it being the time for the return of workers to the dockyard after tiffin.

The eight pedestrians injured were all Chinese, seven men and one boy.

Two of the men received serious leg injuries, one having his leg practically blown off; while the other six concerned were also injured to such an extent that all had to be removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital for treatment.

On enquiry last night, it was learned that the man who had received such terrible injuries to his leg had had to have it amputated; while it was considered likely that it might be necessary to amputate in the case of another man. The other six persons received injuries below the hips. They were progressing fairly satisfactorily last night.

At the time of the explosion there were two motor-buses drawn up at the terminus near the market. One was a China Motor Bus Company's vehicle (No. 1188) and the other a Kai Tak Company's bus (No. 798). There were several passengers alighting from and boarding the bus when the bomb exploded.

The Kai Tak bus was in front of the other bus at the time and the Kai Tak bus driver had a remarkable escape from death. He was sitting at the wheel with his overcoat rolled up beside him, and a big piece of metal struck the overcoat and ripped a hole through it, whilst another splinter passed through his hat. The bus itself had all its windows smashed to pieces.

The China Company's bus was also badly damaged, several large holes being made in the side of the vehicle.

Both buses were able to proceed to their respective depots afterwards.

The bomb, from what was learned last evening, appears to have a "home-made" product, but was evidently very powerful in view of the terrific force of the explosion and the damage it caused. After the occurrence a piece of cast iron was picked up, and this seems to indicate that the bomb was partly composed of this material.

No arrests had been made up to last night, and it was not known whether the bomb was intended for any particular individual, or whether it was thrown amongst the workers as an act of intimidation. It was suggested that the outrage was the outcome of an intention for personal revenge against one or more Chinese known to be travelling on the bus, but nothing definite can be ascertained. At any rate, the unknown thrower made off without being observed.

Shortly after the occurrence, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police) and Mr. C. G. Perdue (Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence) visited the scene.

The police are carrying out their investigations.

## STRIKERS AND MISSION PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The Church of Christ in China at Hah Chak, Heungshan, of which the first Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, is a member of the Board of Trustees, was damaged by strike pickets on Sunday, March 7th. These anti-Christian agitators took the pastor, the Rev. Wong Woon Heng, into the "prison" of the Strike Committee there. Mrs. Sun, well respected by all Kuomintang leaders, is taking up the matter with the authorities concerned and is urging the release of the Rev. Mr. Wong.

A group of some 20 workers in Canton belonging to the Canton Strike Committee on March 8th attempted to occupy a school building in the compound of the French Catholic Mission, but the Police succeeded in restoring order before any damage was done to the premises. The workers explained that they did not mean to forcibly take over the building, but it was understood that the building was to have been let to them for an industrial school. The Mission authorities appeared to be ignorant of any such arrangement, however.

## CHINESE Y.W.C.A.

### SIXTH ANNUAL GATHERING.

#### ADDRESS BY SIR SHOU SON CHOW.

The Chinese Young Women's Christian Association of Hongkong, at Caine Road, held its 6th annual gathering yesterday afternoon, when for the first time in their history they received public recognition by the presence of Sir Shou Son Chow, Chinese Member in the Hongkong Legislative Council, and Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools in the Board of Education. Both Sir Shou Son Chow and Mr. Ralphs delivered addresses.

Another significant fact was the announcement of the assumption of office as general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in China (with office at Shanghai) of Miss Ting Siu Ching, the first Chinese woman to occupy the position formerly always held by a European, this marking the advance of Chinese woman in accepting the responsibility which ought to be carried by them. The Hongkong Chinese Y.W.C.A. was the first to receive Miss Ting upon her return from an inspection tour of Europe to study the Y.M.C.A. conditions there, preparatory to her accepting the national leadership in China. Miss Ting passed through Hongkong recently and was the guest of the local Association.

This annual meeting also took occasion to receive back Miss Shin Tak Hing into active secretarial service, after she had spent one year in Great Britain in further study and another year with the National Association in Shanghai, in order to offer more efficient service to the Chinese women of Hongkong.

Mrs. Wong Kwok Shuen, president of the Association, presided, with the support of the Rev. Chang Chuk Ling, who conducted a brief devotional service before the several reports and addresses followed, one from the Rev. Mr. Chang himself.

Mrs. Ma Wing Chan, vice-president of the Association, made a financial report, reporting receipts last year amounting to \$9,568.37 and showing a balance of \$1,983.63, after all expenses had been paid, including some \$686.20 as contributions towards the support of the National Y.W.C.A. in China, of which the local organization is a part.

Miss Amy Ma and the Girls' Club of the Association provided the music for the afternoon.

The Association is looking forward to having their own building, and the Rev. Mr. Chang prayed that they would get it before their 10th anniversary, while both Sir Shou Son Chow and Mr. Ralphs also pledged themselves to support the aspiration of the ladies.

Sir Shou Son Chow, in his address, advised moderation on the part of the Chinese women, while there were virtues in past conservatism there was something worthy in the present inclination towards progress and self-exertion on the part of women in China. Referring to freedom, the speaker reminded them that there was freedom for all to render good and loving service but any other kind of freedom and independence of one another would spell nothing but failure. Neither scholars, farmers, workers, nor merchants could be independent of one another.

Sir Shou Son Chow said he was surprised at the good work being done by the local Chinese women, something he thought he himself and all the public should have known more about. He was exceptionally busy yesterday, but said he could not "disobey the command of the ladies" to be present at the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. CHANG emphasized the work of the Association as an educational factor in the community, pointing out that the Association was uplifting Chinese womanhood and supporting the cause of the Nation by activities which helped to strengthen the people intellectually, morally, physically and socially. Miss Ting Siu Ching assisted at the meeting throughout as an interpreter, and her fluency in both English and Chinese and the successful manner in which she was able to represent some of the jokes made by the speakers may be considered another feature of the meeting, which was somewhat long but exceedingly interesting, on account of what the chairman, Mrs. Wong, and others did to make it a success.

Miss Nelle E. Elliott, Mrs. S. N. Yung, secretaries, made reports, Miss Wong Yai Mooi, another secretary, presided at the organ, while Miss Lei Tuen I and other officers assisted in the reception of the visitors, who included a number of gentlemen.

REPORTS BY THE SECRETARIES.

Miss ELLIOTT presented the Sixth Annual Report of the Association from which the following extracts are taken:— "While we have suffered from a depleted staff during the year, we were fortunate in having the help of a number of volunteer workers and of those who have been part-time members of the staff. The continuity of the work, however, has been secured, owing to the fact that Mrs. Yung and Miss Wong have been able to give a year of unbroken faithful service. Mrs. Yung, as formerly, has taken responsibility for much of the general work, and Miss Wong's time has been given to the Religious Educational and Student Work as well as being hostess for the Hostel. The Board granted to Miss Lei, Girls' Work secretary, six months' leave of absence, owing to the serious accident which she had last July. We are glad, however, that she is now able to resume her work. It was a pleasure to welcome Miss Shi Kwok Ying, a former member of our staff, after she had completed the Physical Education course at Ginling, to which College the Normal Training School for Physical Education of the Y.W.C.A. was transferred in 1924. Miss Shi took Miss Lei's work in her absence. We feel sure she is making a large contribution to the development of physical education among the girls of the Colony. A special need was felt by the coming of Dr. Victoria Cheung in July, who was able to give several months of valuable assistance, especially in connection with our Health Centre.

"We had greatly hoped that we might have had a secretary to take Miss MacKay's place, some months ago, so far no

one has been found, but we continue to hope that soon an appointment will be made.

"It will be recalled that for three years in succession we held a rest and recreational Summer Camp for Teachers, Students and other who were busy during the year. While the Camp was still in its infancy yet being the only effort of the kind in the South it was meeting a need, we greatly regretted therefore, that owing to unsettled conditions it was impossible to arrange for it last summer. While the Camp and our summer programme was impossible to carry through so far as outings which had been arranged for our members, were concerned it is worthy of note that we were able to carry on the general activities of the Association without interruption. We were able through our Hostel and other means to be of service to an unusually large number of women in special need because of conditions. We were, however, limited in the amount of service we could render, owing to our lack of space. We reiterate the statement of last year that one of our most urgent needs is more adequate accommodation. If judged, by the increase in number, and variety of calls made upon us we believe that our Association is of vital value to the community. We therefore hope before long that a grant of land may be made, upon which a suitable building may be erected."

The concluding paragraph of the Report said:—

"As we enter this seventh year of our work with its growing needs and responsibilities, we do so with courage and faith reminding ourselves again of the real purpose for which we exist—that of uniting women and girls for advancement along spiritual, intellectual and social lines and for service to God and country according to the teachings of Jesus Christ. As we think of this purpose we feel that we share in no less task than that of nation building, if it be true that a nation is built on its women and its homes."

Mrs. S. M. YING, one of the Secretaries, presented the report which indicated what had been done by the various departments. The report mentioned that the total membership is over 330, showing an increase of 7 over last year.

"We wish," she said, "to express our thanks to the friends who have so willingly given their help as speakers, teachers or in some other form of definite service.—The Chinese Pastors, Rev. A. D. Stewart, Mrs. H. L. Clift, Miss Dulmage, Mrs. W. W. Clayton, Miss McGill, Mrs. Kennedy-Skipiton, Mrs. Minett, Mrs. C. C. Hickling, Miss Siu Wai Sheng, Miss Beatrice Lum, Mrs. K. Lai, Miss Tong Yai Hing, Dr. Y. S. Wan, Dr. S. C. Ho, Dr. K. S. Shin, Messrs. J. L. Macpherson, H. P. Sung, N. C. Wong, Sze Wai, K. L. Chan, S. W. Ho, T. Moffat, Mr. C. U. Chan, and Mr. and Mrs. Tape Wong, Peol To Lun for the loan of class room for the Popular Education Evening School, to the Press both Foreign and Chinese for the liberal amount of space accorded us during the year, and in conclusion would express our gratitude to all others who by their interest have served the Association during this past year."

Mr. RAIBS, in the course of a speech, said: From inquiries I have made I find that among many other activities the Association strives to provide for women of leisure and also for very busy women too—opportunities of attending classes and lectures of educational value, classes in Home Nursing, First Aid to the Injured, English—for both beginners and advanced pupils, Cantonese, Mandarin, Chinese Cookery, and the pianoforte. This is indeed a comprehensive list and it is gratifying to find that the classes have been well attended. Then you have the Health Centres, where the Association is doing a most useful work for children who are yet too young to attend school. The aim of this is, if I may borrow a phrase from your Report, "to keep well babies well." Too much attention cannot be devoted to this all-important question, the question of the welfare and training of young children. One of the earliest writers on the upbringing of children said "As in a garden, under God's favouring, by the care of a skilled gardener growing plants are cultivated in accordance with Nature's laws, so here, our child things, our young children, be cultivated in accordance with the laws of their own being."

What is actually being done here for our young children! We find that, under this Association, mothers are given instruction by doctors and by well-trained nurses on the rearing of their children, and going further they are, where it is considered necessary, visited in their homes by a Chinese nurse and more practical instruction given. In addition to this lectures are given to the mothers on the moral training and upbringing of their children and on the formation of right habit, so essential to efficient manhood and womanhood. While the work done in the language classes is useful, we must undoubtedly agree that the Association is working on the right lines, on the most valuable lines, in thus helping the Chinese mothers to bring up their children so that they may be morally and physically strong.

Next in importance to what I term the "Babies Health Classes" I would place the Home Nursing and First Aid to the Injured but first and last, the Cookery Classes. These Classes, I consider, ought to be grouped in the "Health Centre" for they work together in furthering the moral and physical welfare aimed at by the workers of this Association. Of the social activities of the Association it is not within my province to speak, but they are directed essentially to furthering the very valuable health work and the mental and moral training to which I have just referred.

I heartily congratulate the officers and Members of this, the Young Women's Association of Hongkong on the extensive work which is being done.

Mr. RAIBS, in conclusion, wished that it would not be long before some wealthy friends would come forward with funds for the lot and building hoped for by the Association.

## DRESS AND THE MAN.

"There is a proper Dignity and Proportion to be observed in the performance of every act in life."

Marcus Aurelius.

## ITEMS

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## CORRECT MORNING DRESS.

### SILK HATS.

WING COLLARS.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

**DURING** My Absence from the Colony Mr. C. B. MOLLIS will take Temporary Charge of this COMPANY'S AGENCY until further Notice.  
R. ROBERTSON, Agent.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1926. [3301]

G. R.  
1926-1927.

**SEALED TENDERS** will be received at R.N. HOSPITAL until 10 A.M. on the 20th MARCH, 1926, from Persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other Provisions, and Necessaries for the Year ending 31st MARCH, 1927. Printed Form of Tender and further Particulars can be obtained at the R.N. HOSPITAL.

The Right to Reject the Lowest or any Tender is Reserved.  
H. J. CHATER, Surgeon Captain, R.N.  
R.N. Hospital, Hongkong, 11th March, 1926. [3299]

## VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN and GENOA.

**THE Steamship "POSTKERR (9)"** having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 16th March, 1926, will be subject to Rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th March, 1926, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.  
Claims against the Steamship must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamship, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVIA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.  
Hongkong, March 9th, 1926. [3298]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

FROM EUROPE

**THE Steamship "CITY OF SINGAPORE"** having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 16th March, 1926, will be subject to Rent.  
All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 23rd March, 1926, or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours 10 A.M. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1926. [3300]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Following is the Provisional List of Dates upon which EXTRA MEETINGS will be held this Season:  
3rd APRIL, 1st MAY, 5th JUNE, 2nd OCTOBER and EARLY NOVEMBER.  
By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.  
[3294]

## FLOWER SHOW

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND.

THURSDAY, 11th MARCH,  
3 P.M. TO 7 P.M.  
[3293]

## G. R. NOTICE

TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

**THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED** that Owing to the Occurrence of Cases of RABIES all DOGS found Straying or Wandering about between the HOURS of MID-NIGHT and 5 A.M. will be SHOT.  
E. D. C. WOLFE, Capt. Sup. of Police.  
March 3rd, 1926. [3271]

**TO LET** From April 1st, for 6 Months, "TAIWO" Fully Furnished Five-roomed HOUSE on BARRIE ROAD Within Five Minutes Walk of Train Station. Staff of Experience and Long Service to the Advertiser, will be left in the House. Apply: HOLYOAK, c/o HORTON, MARY & Co., Ltd. [3296]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, F. & O. BUILDING, on FRIDAY, 12th MARCH, 1926, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1925, and electing Directors and Auditor.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st MARCH to 12th MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1926. [3231]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

**THE THIRTY SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING** of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1925, and declaring a Dividend.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1926, until WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.  
[3228]

## HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th DAY of MARCH, 1926, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended on the 31st December, 1925, and of electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 24th MARCH, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
S. COURTNEY COOK, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1926. [3296]

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 16th MARCH, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st December, 1925.  
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th MARCH, 1926, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.  
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1926. [3275]

## NOTICE.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

**CERTIFICATE No. 3461** for 25 Shares, 24 Per Share Paid Up, Numbered 48751/48775 in this Society standing in the Joint Names of HARRY CLABURN PEARCE and JOHN HERMANN TEESDALE, both of Shanghai, Has Been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and A NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be Issued in its stead by the Society.  
PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1926. [3233]

## FOR SALE.

**DOUBLE ENDED FERRY STEAMERS** "SOUTHERN STAR" and "NORTHERN STAR".  
For particulars Apply to: STAR FERRY CO., LTD., Kowloon. [3287]

## SARAWAK GOVERNMENT.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT CONTROLLER**, Government Opium Monopoly, Salary \$400 per Month, Free Furnished Quarters, 3-Year Agreement with Prospect of Permanent Employment with Salary Rising to Maximum \$600, and Provident Fund. Experience of Chinese and Personal References Essential. Preferably Unmarried.  
Apply Box No. 3288, c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office [3288]

**WANTED—FRAN, MIDLEVEL, KOWLOON** HOUSE with Tennis Court. Clients will pay \$300 to \$400 Rental for Suitable Place. PLATS Wanted in Good Localities. HOUSES and Building Lots for Disposal. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. 1634 [3294]

## INTIMATIONS

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Undersigned have received Instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 9th, 10th and 11th MARCH, 1926, at 11 A.M. at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT, COMMENCING EACH DAY at 9.30 A.M. WITH AN INTERVAL FROM 12 NOON to 1.30 P.M. OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES.**

Comprising—  
Money Chests, Sewing Machines, Metal Branch Pipes, Life Boat Gigs, Balas Rafts, Boats Sails, Electrical and Wireless Telegraph Fittings, Glycoline Electric Cable, Cook Stoves, Ship Fittings and Firebricks, Coal, Iron Mattresses, Water Closets and Pans, Life Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Comptometers, Curtains, White Tiles, Leather and Metallic Hoops, Canvas Tubing, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Woolen Drums, Old Cork, New Canvas Cuttings, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc, Copper and Brass Tubes, Coal Sacks, Brown Jean, Wood and Iron Blocks, Lamps, Lanterns and Gear, Gauges, Old Steel Tubes, Old Steel Wire Rope, Dirty Mineral Oil, Olive Oil and Oil Fuel, Chain Cable and Gear, Drilling and Grinding Machines, Lathes, Steam Hammer, Davits, Pinnace, Cutter and Dynamo Engines, Chairs, Compasses, Binnacles, Logs, Clocks, Iron Drums and Tanks, Old Bunting, Fire, Kington, Engine and Boat Hoilers, Rigging Chain, Wire and Fibre Brushes, Glass Tubes, Table Pans, Balbs, Anvils, Forges, Vices, Miscellaneous Tools, Ironmongery, Protective Mattresses, Filters, Air Compressors, Sails, Nets, &c., &c.

LOTS MAY BE INSPECTED ON MONDAY, 8th MARCH, 1926.

Also Sale of OLD AND SURPLUS VIGUALLING STORES at Kowloon on FRIDAY, 12th MARCH.

Comprising—  
Table Linen, Implements, Serge, Flannel, &c. Remnants, Blankets, Sundry Articles of Dress and Table Gear, (including Electro Plated Ware), Clothing, Cooked Meats, Provisions for Poultry Feeding, &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in Catalogue.  
LAMBERT BROTHERS, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [3214]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

## THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at HUNG HOM in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the Land Office as HUNG HOM INLAND LOT No. 176 (Site of No. 108, WONG STREET), Together with the Messuage, Engine and Boats Hoilers, and other Erections and Buildings thereon in Course of Construction.

## THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at YAU MATI in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 225 (Site of No. 572, CANTON ROAD), Together with the Messuage or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon in Course of Construction.

## IN TWO LOTS

By M. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, THE CHINA ACTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDAS STREET, HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, the 26th DAY of MARCH, 1926, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to: MESSRS. GEO. E. HALL BRUTON & CO., Mortgagee's Solicitors, St. George's Building, Chater Road.

or to: M. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, No. 4, Dundas Street.  
Dated the 10th day of March, 1926. [3297]

## TO LET.

A 4-ROOMED FLAT in CANNARON BUILDING, KOWLOON.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandria Building. [3280]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement).

Apply: SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., 2032

**TO LET**—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 165 c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3272]

**UNFURNISHED FLAT TO LET** in ARMED BUILDING, KOWLOON. Four Large Rooms and Usual Quarters. Fittings complete. Now Vacant until August. Apply—Box No. 609. [3284]

## INTIMATION

## FINEST

## AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY

FROM

H. D. FOSS & Co.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

## NEW STYLES

AND

## NEW FLAVOURS.

In Elegant Boxes which make a Charming Present.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MARCH 11th, 1926.

## THE LOCAL TELEPHONES.

Public utility companies affect so many individuals that there is every reason why the public are interested in their proceedings. The first ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Telephone Co., Ltd., which takes place in a few days, is sure to attract special attention. Until the beginning of the strikes and boycott of 1925 the prospects for the new company were considered to be so good that it was decided to issue the shares at a premium. Because of the local trade troubles the issue was delayed, but we now have a local telephone company with well-known public men of the Colony directing the company's affairs. That is a great step in advance of the old arrangements with directors in London who knew little or nothing about local conditions. A recognized expert on the technicalities of the great telephone problem visited the Colony a few months ago and no doubt, in due course, we shall hear something of his views concerning the best methods of obtaining improvements.

There are two great local difficulties which make telephones in Hongkong less reliable than those in many other places. One is the language difficulty, or, let us say, the human element, which includes the operators at the exchange or exchanges. The other is the machine element, for the humid climate is said to affect adversely the delicate electrical apparatus employed. In these days there must also be considered difficulties connected with finance, although we believe that money for investments will soon flow again in a rich stream into this Colony, for the old reasons of security and good returns.

In recent years great advances have been made in the use of the automatic telephone system. We believe that it has been adopted in one district in Shanghai, and also at Dairen. It is said to be a costly system to instal, but it quickly becomes very popular. In a speech in the House of Commons delivered a few months ago the Postmaster-General stated that automatic telephones had been installed in several large towns throughout Britain and that the first exchanges in London working on that system would be opened in 1925. We have not heard if his forecast was accurate. It is probably too much to hope that automatic telephones will be installed in this Colony in the near future, but it is of interest to recall the fact that for ten years these telephones have been used in Portsmouth, which is a town with, we believe, about a quarter of a million inhabitants. Before deciding to use automatic telephones in the London district, the Government had thorough tests made at Portsmouth. Apparently these tests were completely satisfactory. About four years ago Leeds made the change over to the new system and the subscribers seem fully satisfied that the automatic mechanism is more reliable than the human operator. Darlington, Paisley, Dundee, York and Grimsby are also equipped with this clever labour-saving device, and, according to all the accounts that we have come across, all these places are fully satisfied that automatic telephones are a success. The advocates of this system claim that it is one that is easy to work, also that there are practically no irritating delays. If a subscriber calls up a wrong number it is his own fault, although that is small consolation to the unfortunate individual whom he "rings up" by mistake.

We realise the great difficulties that would occur in Hongkong if there were a change over from the present arrangements to automatics. Under happier circumstances we should have been inclined to suggest that the Government might make the experiment with their system of departmental telephones. We can state from experience that the system is one that is very easy for the subscriber to work. We should very much like to see an installation in this Colony for exhibition purposes. Perhaps in that good time when trade revives and we can forget our present troubles some one in Hongkong will demonstrate how simple are automatics. Meantime we think it is worthy of note that the advocates have converted the Postmaster-General to their views. Automatics will some day be universal.

The Peking International A.D.C. has given two very successful performances of "The Gondoliers."

In the share market several local stocks have been showing improvement during the past week and buyers predominate.

A fight between coolies at Kennedy Town resulted in two of them receiving injuries, which necessitated their removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

Professor J. L. Shellshear is to lecture on "Cultural Systems of Borneo" to the Hongkong Law Society to-day at 5 p.m. in the University Union Assembly Room.

The Sincere Company is organising a Company at Tientsin with a capital of \$3,000,000, of which says a report, \$500,000 has been subscribed by its principal promoter, the Sincere Company of Hongkong.

The weekly return by the Medical Officer of Health of the number of cases of notifiable disease which have occurred in the Colony show that there were 2 new cases of enteric fever last week and four deaths from the disease. There was also one fatal case of diphtheria and one imported case of small-pox. All the cases were Chinese.

An attempt to commit suicide by jumping overboard was made by a Chinese male passenger of the s.s. *Sunning*, while the steamer was on the way from Macao to Hongkong, and midway between the two ports. The man was rescued and was taken to the Government Civil Hospital on the arrival of the steamer at Hongkong.

The Hongkong Jockey Club are advertising a provisional list of dates upon which extra meetings will be held this season. There are five altogether, the first being on April 3rd and the last early in November.

The former Russian Language School at Peking about which the storm has raged in the past month, has become the Sino-Russian University, according to a new sign-board at its gates. There has been a rush of girl entrants as the University is to be "co-educational." A Chinese paper gives to a paragraph regarding the girls applying for admission the caption "Looking for prospective husbands?"

The Central Fire Station received two calls last evening, both being to chimney fires. One was at No. 4, D'Aguiar Street, and the Brigade quickly extinguished the small blaze without the use of appliances. The other outbreak was at a house on the Erays, Wanchai, near Tin Lok Lane, but when the Central and Wanchai Brigades arrived their services were not required, the call proving in the nature of a false alarm, the fire having already been extinguished.

The thirty-first anniversary services and meetings of the Wesleyan Methodist Church were concluded yesterday with a tea, followed by a public meeting, at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street. The Rev. A. H. Bray, M.A., B.D., presided, and addresses were given by the Lord Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. C. R. Duppuy), the Rev. R. D. Rees, M.A., and Mr. P. V. Early, M.B. Solos were contributed by Mr. E. E. Haggard.

There are three mails from Home due this week. Two should arrive to-day by the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*. This vessel is bringing letters from Canada, U.S.A., Japan, and Shanghai and also from London via Canada (letters dated London, February 6th); and also mail from the United Kingdom and Europe via Siberia. To-morrow the s.s. *Rosendorn* is due with Home mail via Negapatam (letters dated London, February 11th). The paper mail of the same date from Home is due by the s.s. *Hong Hua* on Sunday.

A Peking Chinese paper is responsible for the report that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the International Banking Corporation, the Banque d'Indo-Chine, and the Banks of China and Communications have written a joint letter to the Minister of Communications, calling his attention to the Hukwang Railway loan agreement which stipulates that the *likin* tax should be used as security for the loan. As the Special Tariff Conference has decided to abolish *likin* at the beginning of 1928, the five banks request the Chiaoatungpu to provide a new security for the loan in order to maintain the international credit of China.

According to a Reuter's message, Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs, has stated that while in Shanghai he saw the heads of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Bankers' Association, etc. He emphasised that his proposals regarding the National Treasury are purely financial and in no wise political, as misrepresented in certain quarters, who are making political capital thereof. He found that there is no desire on the part of the leaders whom he met to see any change effected in the management of the existing loan services, and as regards a National Treasury they realise that the success of such a project depends entirely on who is entrusted with the key.

A collision occurred, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon between a tram-car and a light motor-orry, the front of the tram-car being badly damaged. The tram-car was travelling from Causeway Bay to Whitty Street and had reached Percival Street (where the trams turn for the depot) when the collision occurred. It appears that the lorry, loaded with building material and carrying a number of coolie women had come from the Fraya Reclamation, opposite Percival Street and was proceeding in the same direction as the tram. It was crossing the road to get on to the left side when the tram, which was close behind, ran into it. The brass handrail of the tram was wrenched loose and the front of the tram badly buckled. The lorry did not appear to be damaged.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

The monthly Water Return gives the storage in the reservoirs supplying the City as 836 million gallons on March 1st against 1,114 million on the same date last year. The consumption is given as 184 million gallons in February against 224 million in February last year, the population is estimated to have increased by 11,000 or about 3 per cent. since March 1925 in spite of such evidence to the contrary. The statement as to whether the supply was intermittent or constant is not clear, but appears to mean that the supply was constant during most of February 1925 and intermittent during most of February 1926.

At Kowloon the storage was 154 million gallons on March 1st against 139 million on the same date last year, the consumption was 59 million gallons against 64 million during February last year, the supply being constant in both cases. Since March 1st restricted supply has been put in force in Kowloon.



## CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## EMPIRE PRODUCE.

## QUESTION OF FACILITIES FOR MARKETING.

RUSSIA, March 9th.

It is understood that an agreement is in a fair way of being reached between the Dominion's Office and the Dominions as to the method of utilising a sum to be set apart for facilitating the marketing of and stimulating the demand for Empire produce.

At the last Imperial Conference in 1923 the Conservative Government then in power, agreed to ask Parliament to vote an annual sum of £1,000,000 for a series of years for this purpose, but the Conservative Government went out of office as a result of the General Election at the end of that year and nothing was done. Mr. Amery, Dominion Secretary, has now been in communication with the Dominions' representatives on the subject, and hopes to be able to make a definite statement in the House of Commons at an early date.

## ARTIFICIAL SILK.

## ADDITIONAL OCCUPATION FOR POPULATION.

RUSSIA, March 9th.

"The Times" to-day devotes a special supplement to artificial silk. The supplement opens with a leading article in which this new industry is welcomed as likely to prove of the utmost importance to this country. It is pointed out that so far, at any rate, artificial silk has not displaced any of the older trades. That fact, continues the article, is very gratifying, since, with over one million persons unemployed and a steady increase in the population year by year, the vital need of the country is not to change its industries but to find additional occupations for its inhabitants. Naturally the industry is already calling for the investment of a considerable amount of capital. More than £30,000,000 is already invested in British artificial silk manufactures, including some £5,000,000 invested last year.

In one respect, the artificial silk industry compares very favourably with the cotton and silk trades. These two older trades depend to a very marked degree on sources of raw material outside the British Empire, while the material for the manufacture of artificial silk abounds within it. The base of all artificial silk is cellulose in some form, and the crowning advantage of the viscose process lies in the fact that by this method it is possible to utilise a form of cellulose produced in enormous quantities in the Empire under the name of sulphite pulp. Most suitable wood for making sulphite is extremely plentiful in Eastern Canada, where important mills are devoting special attention to the production of sulphite of supreme purity and quality for conversion into artificial silk.

Figures given in the supplement show that while in 1923 the British production of artificial silk was twenty-four million pounds in weight, the production for 1926 is estimated at thirty-six million pounds, while the output for 1927 and onwards is calculated at forty-seven million pounds.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

## MORE SUBSTANTIAL DECREASES REPORTED.

RUSSIA, March 10th.

The official weekly return shows a further decrease of 18,500 in the number of unemployed in Great Britain. In the last eight weeks, the decline has amounted to over 145,000.

The total number of unemployed is now 1,107,000 as compared with 1,235,500 a year ago.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## INDIAN POLITICS.

## SEQUEL TO "SCENE" IN THE ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, March 9th.

The tension in which the Assembly sitting closed yesterday was partly owing to the suddenness of Mr. Patel's announcement of the adjournment, and partly owing to his remarks after the adjournment had walked out that the Assembly was no longer representative. That tension was relieved at to-day's resumption, when Mr. Patel expressed regret for using language which was construed as a threat. He explained that what he intended to emphasise was that the Government should not take advantage of the numerical weakness of the people's representatives to bring forward highly controversial measures, except such as were essential to carrying on the administration.

The statement was greeted by cheers from all parts of the House. Mr. Alexander Muddiman said he left the Assembly yesterday suffering from severe depression, but Mr. Patel's remarks had done much to dispel it. The Assembly then proceeded with the discussion of demands for grants.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## FRENCH SITUATION.

## M. BRIAND TO FORM A CABINET.

PARIS, March 9th.

There was an uninterrupted stream to the Elysee in the morning of parliamentary leaders of all parties, who called to consult President Doumergue. The latter's decision at noon was still uncertain, but he is believed to favour M. Briand. A factor to be reckoned with, however, is M. Briand's aversion to resume office at the present juncture, both because physically he needs a rest and because politically he is disgusted at his overthrow on the eve of the meeting of the League at Geneva. If President Doumergue fails to overcome M. Briand's reluctance, the crisis will be prolonged and grow more acute.

## M. HERRIOT'S REVERSAL.

PARIS, March 9th.

In accordance with the expectation that for constitutional reasons the President would summon a statesman other than the defeated Premier, President Doumergue this afternoon offered the Premiership to M. Herriot, who recommended M. Briand. The latter was accordingly summoned to the Elysee.

## M. BRIAND ACCEPTS.

LATER.

M. Briand has accepted the Premiership.

The French franc in London was quoted at 134 in the afternoon and improved to 132.88 immediately the news of M. Briand's acceptance was known. Though M. Briand has at present only accepted "in principle" he will announce his definite decision to-night. It is confidently asserted that he has already secured the necessary support, hence the personnel of the Cabinet is to be expected to-morrow to enable him to go to Geneva immediately.

Interviewed on leaving the Elysee, M. Briand said he told President Doumergue that in view of the present situation he did not consider himself justified in refusing to try to form a Cabinet.

## PROBABLE FINANCE MINISTER.

It is now undoubted that M. Briand will be able to present a new Cabinet to President Doumergue by mid-day to-morrow, in which case M. Briand will go to Geneva to-morrow evening or on Thursday at the latest. It is generally expected that M. Briand will retain in his new Cabinet most of his existing colleagues but it is stated he will invite M. Caillaux to take the Finance portfolio.

As regards the question of a majority in the Chamber in support of the new Cabinet, a large number of the 221 Deputies who voted for the Government in the crucial division on Saturday, met this afternoon and decided to constitute a permanent majority which will probably be joined by those who abstained from voting.

The Socialist group has rejected a motion in favour of supporting the new Government and passed a resolution by a small majority declaring the policy which the group is prepared to support, and which would include, particularly, financial reconstruction. This can only be carried out by a majority based on the Radical, Republican and Socialist parties.

## THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, March 9th.

The Premier, M. Briand, will retain the Foreign Ministry in the new Cabinet which will include M. Raoul Petel (Finance), M. Malvy (Interior), M. Painleve (War), M. Laval (Justice), M. Leon Perrier (Colonies), and M. Lamoureux (Public Instruction). The last-named has previously been Reporter-General of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Briand returns to Geneva to-morrow night.

## A FRENCH PRESS VIEW.

PARIS, March 10th.

Owing to the late hour at which the Cabinet completed, the newspapers have not had time to make comments. Generally speaking, however, M. Briand's resumption of the office has created an excellent impression.

The *Figaro* regards the Cabinet as a mere stopgap, to enable M. Briand to go to Geneva with renewed prestige, and repair the damage which the French think their case has suffered through the absence of an authoritative spokesman.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

## CABINET'S COMPOSITION.

LATER.

The new Cabinet, not including the under-secretaries who will be appointed this morning, comprises six Radical Socialists, two Republican Socialists, two members of the Radical Left, two Left Republicans and one Independent Deputy. Three of the Ministers are Senators.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## SHELVING OF GERMAN APPLICATION DENIED.

LONDON, March 9th.

Reuter learns that Sir Austen Chamberlain is keeping the Government fully informed as to the proceedings at Geneva. According to his despatches, Sunday's meetings did much to remove German apprehension with regard to her position in the League. It is denied that the German application for admission has been shelved, but, on the contrary, the procedure for her admission is going on smoothly.

## NEW SUB-COMMITTEE.

GENEVA, March 9th.

The Committee of the League Assembly has reported on Germany's application for admission and has suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to deal with the matter in accordance with the usual procedure. The Committee has approved of Sir Austen Chamberlain's suggestion that the sub-committee be composed of France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Cuba, Norway, Jugo Slavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and the Irish Free State, with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The sub-committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Austen Chamberlain, subsequently met and adjourned till to-morrow, pending a settlement of the question of the composition of the Council.

## THE SPANISH CLAIM.

MADRID, March 9th.

In a statement to journalists emphasising Spain's claim to a permanent seat on the Council, General Yanguas, Foreign Minister, alluded to "the intransigence hitherto shown by Germany" and Sweden opposing a further extension in the permanent seats and said it was obvious that a reaction of opinion in favour of Spain had appeared at Geneva, and that apart from the previous reasons in support of Spain's claim, a weightier one had now arisen, namely, in the application of the Locarno and other pacts between the ex-belligerent members of the Council. Interested parties will not be allowed a decisive voice thus increasing the necessity for the presence of an impartial and influential element, and "Spain is the most important of the neutral Powers." General Yanguas was of opinion that the present dark clouds were a prelude to real conciliation and well-organised peace within the League.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

## CONSULTATIONS CONTINUE.

RUSSIA, March 9th.

To-day at Geneva was mainly devoted to private consultations between the delegates and to Committee work on a number of subsidiary subjects. Among the committees which met was one appointed yesterday by the Assembly to deal with Germany's application for admission to the League. This body decided to postpone its activities for one or two days, to permit a continuance of the private negotiations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## "LOVE AND SERVICE."

## TO BE ENFORCED IN SPAIN.

MADRID, March 9th.

It is officially announced that the President of the Barcelona Bar, recently appointed by the Government to that post, has called to see the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and informed them that he decided not to accept the appointment on account of his political connections. He was told that the appointment was compulsory and that the Barcelona Bar must obey orders. An official announcement adds that the Government is determined to issue a Decree that all refusing to love and serve Spain will lose their rights of citizenship, and also the right to follow their profession and will have their property confiscated.

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

## SUGGESTION FOR INCREASED WORKING HOURS.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Master Cottonspinners Federation has decided that a ballot will be taken of the American Section to increase their working hours from 30½ to 35 per week, as from April 8th. The Federation strongly recommended the increase.

## COBBHAM'S FLIGHT.

CAIRO, March 9th.

Mr. Alan Cobham has arrived at Sollum and a message has been broadcast to all ships in the Mediterranean to keep a look out when he proceeds to Athens to-morrow.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

## SEQUEL TO FOREIGN CABLE COMPANIES' ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHANGHAI, March 10th.

In connection with the restrictions placed on the acceptance of certain telegrams from China inland places handed in to the Great Northern, the Eastern Extension and the Commercial Pacific Cable Companies by the Chinese Telegraph Administration, Shanghai, the companies state "The Administration is now settling accounts half-monthly, and as long as these settlements continue to be made regularly telegrams handed over to the companies will be forwarded as usual, that is unaccompanied by cash."

[A previous cable received said: Reuter has received for publication the following statement regarding the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific Cable Companies: "For a long time the Chinese Telegraph Administration's indebtedness to the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific Cable Companies has been steadily increasing, owing to the Administration's failure to pay in full the cable charges for telegrams handed in to the China Inland Telegraph Offices, and this has now reached a considerable amount. These charges are collected on public companies' behalf, and not only include the proportions due to the companies, but proportions due to other companies and administrations taking part in the transmission of such telegrams. These latter proportions are promptly paid by the said companies out of their own revenues. Although no companies have made every endeavour to come to some satisfactory arrangement with the Chinese Administration, so as to prevent any further increase of indebtedness, all efforts have failed, and as the Administration, at Shanghai lately, have been unable to settle their accounts with the companies, the latter have been reluctantly compelled, as from midnight on February 24th, to refuse to accept further telegrams from the Administration, except Government telegrams, unless accompanied by cash."

The inland places affected by this step are the offices at Chekiang, Kiangsu and other Yangtze provinces.]

(Continued on next column.)

## FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, March 9th.

Playing in the Scottish League, Celtic defeated St. Mirren, by six goals to one.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

## BOXING.

## MILLIGAN RENOUNCES EUROPEAN TITLE.

NEW YORK, March 10th.

Tommy Milligan, the British welterweight champion, has voluntarily forfeited the right to meet Mickey Walker, for the welterweight championship of the world, owing to his inability to make the weight. His manager states that Milligan is, on the same grounds, renouncing his title of European Welterweight Champion, and in future is confining himself to the middleweight class.

## THE DAVIS CUP.

## ENTRIES FOR THE AMERICAN ZONE.

NEW YORK, March 9th.

Japan, Cuba and Mexico, have cabled their intention of participating in the Davis Cup, American zone.

## AMERICAN DISASTER.

## TEN MINERS RESCUED FROM DEATH.

NEW YORK, March 9th.

A further message from Blue Fields says that all except 26 of the entombed men have been rescued. Two are known to be dead. Those unaccounted for are trapped in Number Five mine, where nearly 200 were killed in a similar explosion in 1914.

LATER.

Ten of the entombed men were rescued last night, but eight are still buried down in the mine shaft. Eleven are known to be dead.

The rescued men barricaded themselves nearly two miles back in the mine in an effort to escape the deadly gas.

## BOOTLEGGERS BOMBARDED.

## "EASTWOOD" CASE REFERRED TO BRITISH EMBASSY.

OTTAWA, March 9th.

The Canadian Department of External Affairs has referred the case of the British schooner, "Eastwood," to the British Embassy at Washington, whether the owners protest against the alleged action of the United States revenue cutter *Seneca* and the affidavits of the crew have been sent.

[A former message stated that the schooner *Eastwood* had arrived at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia with its decks, spars and hull splintered by shell fire. The Captain declared that the ship was "bombed" by the United States revenue cutter *Seneca* twenty miles off the New Jersey coast and that 200 rounds were fired, 60 of which were direct hits. The crew stated that the *Eastwood* had been off the New Jersey coast several days with a cargo of liquor under the surveillance of the *Seneca*. American customs officials discredited Captain Splinder's statement.]

## THE NORTHERN WAR.

## BOTH PEKING AND TIENTSIN OUT OF ISOLATION.

PEKING, March 9th.

Peking and Tientsin are practically isolated, the railways being interrupted. The forts at Taku are firing indiscriminately on all craft attempting to navigate the Peiho River.

An American cruiser is at present at Taku, and H.M.S. *Porpoise* is leaving for that place from Tientsin.

LATER.

A communiqué states that the Kuomintang troops have passed Heingchi en route to Tsangchow, where heavy fighting is expected.

## CIVIL GOVERNOR ABUSES MURDER WARLORD.

LATER.

Four Ministers and five Vice Ministers attended the meeting of the Cabinet this morning.

A message from Mukden says that Marshal Chang Tso Lin has appointed General Liu Chan Chin (Commanding the Chinese Eastern Railway guards) Civil Governor of Fengtien; vice General Wang Yun Chiang, to whom Marshal Chang has given permission to nurse his health as long as he likes.

General Wang Yun Chiang has issued a circular telegram roundly abusing Chang Tso Lin.

## STUDENTS' ACTIONS CRITICIZED.

LATER.

Considerable interest is being attached to a circular telegram which has been issued, in which Chang Chih Chiang criticises students who have flouted "the doctrines of Confucius and ignored family traditions by advocating a social State not requiring moral relations between men and women."

## THE TIENTSIN BLOCKADE.

LATER.

It appears that the mines sunk in the river mouth at Taku yesterday were not contact mines, the variety usually employed in naval operations, but land-mines fitted with an electrical attachment.

Representations on the subject were made by the Consuls at Tientsin yesterday to both Sun Yueh and Lu Chung Lin, but it was pointed out to them that so long as the Pehai flotilla hovered in the vicinity of the river mouth, mines and forts constituted an essential part of the Tientsin defences.

It was arranged, however, that a representative of Lu Chung Lin should accompany the Anglo-Japanese Vice-Consuls down the river this morning, with the object of devising with the Commandant of the Forts some means whereby ships may enter and leave the river.

This mission was evidently successful, as it is learned from Tientsin that it has now been arranged for ships to be allowed to enter and leave the river during daylight, and the Butterfield & Swire steamer *Langchow* is already on her way upriver.

A meeting of the Diplomatic Body this morning drafted a protest to the Waichiao, the text of which will be telegraphed later.

Tientsin's blockade of the river mouth was partially lifted to-day, ships displaying special signals being allowed to pass in the day time only.

## DIPLOMATS WARNING TO CHINA.

HANKOW, March 10th.

A message from Chengchow, dated March 8th, says Loyang is now in the hands of Wu Pei Fu's forces.

PEKING, March 10th.

The Diplomatic Body have sent a Note to the Foreign Office, drawing attention to the mines placed in Taku Channel. The port of Tientsin is thus completely closed to the sea. The railway between Tientsin and Chinwangtao has been cut. In the circumstances the communications between Peking and the sea are entirely interrupted in violation of the provisions of the Protocol of 1901. The diplomats demand the Government of China to bring about an immediate cessation of these acts of obstruction and open communication to the sea through Taku Channel, reserving to themselves the right to collaborate for the protection of foreign shipping, and the maintenance of free access to the port of Tientsin should the Chinese Government fail to take forthwith action to that end in fulfilment of the purposes of the Protocol of 1901.

## "THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN"

## COUNTRY WIDE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, March 10th.

To-day the anniversary of the Battle of Mukden is being celebrated by military parades and exercises throughout the country.

The aviation authorities are utilising the occasion to draw attention to the importance of aerial defence, and this evening the radio is broadcasting a representation of an aerial bombardment of Tokyo by imaginary conversations, interspersed with bombing, firing, etc.

## MORE ACCIDENTS.

Yesterday police reports contained particulars of two motor accidents which occurred on Tuesday.

A Chinese was knocked down by a motor car at Wing Lok Street and received injuries to the head, which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

Another motor car, entering Landale Street from the Praya, knocked down a Chinese youth who was riding a bicycle. The boy was found to be suffering from a fracture of the right leg, and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

## THE LATE DR. SUN YAT SEN.

## HOW HE BECAME A REVOLUTIONIST.

## HONGKONG HIS INTELLECTUAL BIRTHPLACE.

To-day, on Chi Kung Hill, Nanking, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the tomb of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen is to take place. Dr. Sun died in Peking a year ago to-day. It is said that his tomb will cost about a million dollars.

In view of the campaign which a section of his followers have been waging against Hongkong at present seems an opportune moment to recall the opinions of the late Nationalist leader about Hongkong, and we reproduce the following extracts from a speech which he delivered at the Hongkong University on February 18th, 1923:—

Dr. Sun Yat Sen began by saying that he felt as though he had returned home, because Hongkong and its University were his intellectual birthplace. He had not prepared a speech but thought he would like to answer certain questions which had been put to him many times and which, no doubt, many present would also like to put to him. He had never before been able to answer it properly, but he felt to-day that he was in a position to answer. The question was "Where and how did I get my revolutionary and modern ideas?" The answer was, "I got my ideas in this very place, in the Colony of Hongkong." (Laughter and applause.) "I am going to tell you," continued Dr. Sun, "how I got those ideas. More than thirty years ago I was studying in Hongkong and spent a great deal of spare time in walking the streets of the Colony. Hongkong impressed me a great deal, because there was orderly calm and because there was artistic work being done without interruption. I went to my home in Heungshan twice a year and immediately noticed the great difference. There was disorder instead of order, insecurity instead of security."

## HIS OWN PROTECTOR.

"When I arrived home I had to be my own policeman and my own protector. The first matter for my care was to see my rifle was in order and to make sure plenty of ammunition was still left. I had to prepare for action for the night. Each time it was like this, year after year. I compared Heungshan with Hongkong and, although they are only 50 miles apart, the difference of the Governments impressed me very much. Afterwards, I saw the outside world and I began to wonder how it was that foreigners, that Englishmen could do such things as they had done, for example, with the barren rock of Hongkong, within 70 or 80 years, while China, in 4,000 years, had no place like Hongkong."

## INTERESTING AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS.

After he had studied all this, Dr. Sun continued, he went home to persuade the village elders to do the same thing, on a small scale—at least to clear the streets and make a road to connect with the next village. The elders approved, but said, "We have not got the money." He replied, "Labour can be had. We young men can start the work." During his stay at home he applied himself to sweep the street and clean the road. (Applause.) And many young men followed him. Immediately they began work outside the village, there was trouble and at last he had to give up his idea of getting Hongkong on a small scale. (Laughter.) Later, he approached the magistrate of the district, who was very sympathetic and promised to help during the next vacation. But, when that next vacation came round he found that there was a new magistrate—a man who had paid \$50,000 for the post and so the previous holder had been removed.

## STUDYING THE PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

Such cases, one after another, impressed him and he returned to Hongkong and began to study the government. He found that among the government officials corruption was the exception and purity the rule. (Applause.) It was quite the contrary in China, where corruption among officials was the rule. (Laughter.) He thought the Provincial Government would be better and went to Canton. He found that the higher the government the more corrupt it was. (Laughter.) Finally he went to Peking, but he found things there one hundred times more corrupt and rotten than even in Canton, and he was forced to the opinion that, after all, village government was the purest government in China. (Applause.) He was told that the good governments in England and in Europe were not at first natural to those places, but that men had brought about a change themselves. In England a few hundred years ago there was just the same corruption, just the same forgeries in the Courts, and the same cruelty. But, he was told, Englishmen loved liberty and that Englishmen had said, "We shall no longer stand these things, we shall change them." Then the idea came into his head "Why can we not change it in China?" (Applause.) We must imitate the same thing; we must change the government first; before we can start anything. Without good government a people could do nothing and in China we had no government, and were miserable for many centuries. Immediately after I graduated I saw, added Dr. Sun, "that it was necessary to give up my profession of healing men and take up work to cure the country." (Loud applause.) That is the answer to the question, where did I get my revolutionary ideas? It is entirely in Hongkong. (Laughter.)

A Home paper publishes the story of an Aberdeen who was engaged to a young lady employed in a telephone exchange. When her birthday arrived he gave her a ring.









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ALLOWING any cold to "hang on" is simply inviting trouble. Moreover, a succession of colds lays a sure foundation for those grave dangers, pleurisy and pneumonia.

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"This powerful Peps medicine reaches the innermost recesses. It ends germ trouble in throat, or air-tubes, and relieves and heals the sore, inflamed membrane. Coughing is promptly allayed by Peps; phlegm is cut and loosened, and breathing made easy.

Peps provides a direct and invaluable remedy for night and early morning cough; for sudden colds and chills, sore throat, bronchitis, etc. L.P. 457

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In sealed bottle, of dispenser's Full directions for use and a tiny little cork-screw enclosed.

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The Electric Kettle and the Electric Radiator are two great little comforts on these chilly mornings.

If you desire this wonderful Electric Service together with all the other appliances designed for your comfort, you have only to call on your local suppliers of ELECTRICITY and Electrical Appliances.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD. KOWLOON.

## PIMPLES ON ARMS AND LIMBS

Itching Was Terrible. Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"A lot of small pimples appeared on my arms and limbs and the itching was terrible. When I washed the affected parts the pimples would break and were very painful. They used to keep me awake a great deal; in fact I could get no rest. I was treated but the trouble kept getting worse.

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## VALUE OF THE EMPIRE. OVERSEAS AND MOTHERLAND. BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY.

The value of the Empire was discussed from several aspects at a house dinner of the Authors' Club, 2, Whitehall-court, at which the guests were Sir Charles Prestwood Lucas (author of "Greater Rome and Greater Britain" and "Story of Empire," head of the Dominions Department 1907-11) and Professor Arthur Percival Newton (Rhodes Professor of Imperial History at the University of London, author of "The Empire and the Future," "The Sea Commonwealth," etc.). Commander T. Tuck, R.N., presided, and the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. C. Ernest Fyfe (author of "The Great Settlement," "History of Seaborne Trade," etc.).

### A GREAT SAFEGUARD.

Sir Charles Prestwood Lucas spoke of the value of the Empire as embodying the creative genius of the British race, alluded to its immense strength and fertility, its continuity and diversity, and claimed that, strange though it might seem, it had created the Old Country. Prefacing his address with a reference to the interest the chairman had taken in naval films, he mentioned that he had himself for many years been concerned with visual instruction in regard to Empire, and he was delighted to know that Commander Tuck was likely to be responsible for a naval film. Every effort that could be made to apply films to worthy purposes deserved every encouragement (Hear, hear). If they could have them practicable for teaching purposes they were obviously nearer a representation of life than the stationary picture. (Hear, hear.)

Proceeding, he said he was asked to speak on the value of the Empire. He took it that they were asking what all authors were always asking for, and that was "profits." (Laughter.) He assumed they wished to know from him what we got from the Empire either in royalties or in net profits. (Renewed laughter.) The connection of "Royalties" and the Empire was exceedingly interesting. Royalties had been of great value to the Empire, as, for instance, the Prince of Wales's missions; and the most valued of all had been the principal Royalty—the Crown. (Cheers.) He did not believe the British Empire would hold together if it were not for the personal Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) He could not sufficiently emphasize the great importance of the Crown. But he wished to put this to them also, that if the Crown had been a great safeguard of the Empire, the Empire had been a great safeguard of the Monarchy. (Hear, hear.) It was conceivable to him, although most unlikely, that if it were not for the Empire, the Monarchy might have been substituted for a Republic; it was absolutely inconceivable that any party, however democratic, when faced with the responsibilities of the Empire, would be so incredibly mad as to attempt to dispense with the Monarchy. (Hear, hear.) Therefore he put it to them that the Empire was at least a safeguard to Royalty.

### NET PROFITS.

As to net profits of the Empire, it was difficult to estimate them accurately, because they were not in cash, but in kind. The raw products came here and were made into what authors particularly liked, and that was the finished articles. (Laughter.) But, leaving the material side of the subject, he asked, supposing by some extraordinary convulsion of Nature Great Britain got drowned in the ocean, by what would she be principally remembered? He would say undoubtedly by two things—first, by the work that had been done overseas, and, next, by her magnificent literature. (Cheers.) Bearing this in mind, he suggested three grounds upon which the Empire should be valued. The first was that empire, every empire, said Adam Smith, aimed at immortality; so did authors by their work. (Laughter.) The British Empire was what the British race had done and not what it had talked about. (Hear, hear.) It was the embodiment of the creative power of the race. Carlyle laid stress on this in "Past and Present." In this Empire there had been plenty of poetry and the most magnificent prose, but there were no works of fiction, and hardly any such work was ever found on the shelf. If he were to appeal, as he did, to Labour on behalf of the British Empire, he would like to put it in the form that it was the best working job that the world had ever seen. (Cheers.)

In the second place, the British Empire was a great illustration of attaining unity of the whole through diversity of the parts, through giving full play to the life of each part. Similarly, it seemed to him the strength of literature as a unit was the very great diversities it included, none of which trod on each other's toes, and all of which tended to supplement, instead of supplant, each other. The British Empire was a magnificent edition of Great Britain, which had never been fused to this day. When Scotland joined England in 1707 there was no question of Scotland being swamped. (Laughter.) On the contrary, the individuality of Scotland was intensified, for it found a bigger field in which to expand. (Hear, hear.) So with the literature of Scotland, or the literature by Scotsmen. What names could they find before 1707 to compare with Burns, Walter Scott, Adam Smith, Hume, Boswell?

Lastly, the third ground upon which the British Empire should be valued was that it had created the Old Country. That might seem a strange thing to say, but with Shakespeare's noble lines, stirring them in the face, they had proof, if proof were needed, of the patriotic and intense love of England. It had been only when the Empire came, with the train of new countries peopled by the old stock, that Britain became in the full sense the Old Country. (Cheers.) He had been over and over again in the halls of City companies when men and women from overseas had been entertained, and talking as they did of the stories past, he had felt the sense of the Old Country.

He did not think all present realised what that meant. It was the Old Country calling, and it continued to call. There was no theme to inspiring as the Old Country, and it was asked what was the value of the Empire, he was quite content to say nothing more than that it had created the Old Country. (Cheers.)

### BRITISH IDEALS.

Professor Newton said that round the Chair of Imperial History of the University of London many of the young people from the distant parts of the Empire had gathered. Everything concerning the past of their story was to be found in the British Museum or the Record Office, and it had been his task during the past few years to direct the people who were pursuing investigations in Imperial history into the real lines of movement that had made the Empire unique. When the Empire students were entertained as friends and comrades within the walls of the old City halls, some of which had occupied their particular sites for 800 or 900 years, they confessed to being strangely moved. Probably it would astonish many people to hear that at the present moment there were almost 3,000 overseas students in the University of London. Few who belonged to this country could have any conception of what was being done in these matters to carry British ideals out over the seas. (Cheers.)

The more the Empire was studied the more amazing became its complexities. No term known to political science would include them all. The nearest we could get to a definition was to say that the British Empire was an association of people under one monarch. But no association would have a continued existence unless it was either held together by force or afforded something of value to those who belonged to it. It was obvious that the first alternative could not be operative in the case of the British Empire. There must be something of value in the association. In the eighteenth century most writers saw this value mainly in terms of economic advantage. To-day a broader and sounder conception was making its way with rapid strides. We were beginning to realise that what restriction could never accomplish, might be achieved by the voluntary effort of individuals, that the British Empire could produce almost everything that was needed by its citizens, and that if we would determine to "buy British" and to keep to our determination, we should contribute immeasurably to the prosperity of the Empire and all its complementary parts. (Cheers.)

### REALM OF THE SPIRIT.

But the material side of the Empire's value to its citizens might be rated too high. The truth lay far deeper. The innate and imperishable value of the Empire could not be measured in trade statistics, however complete—it was to be found in the realm of the spirit, in those imperishable things that defied measurement—justice, good government, ordered liberty, and all those intangible things that gave health to the body politic. These were, above all, the outstanding characteristics of the British Empire, and in them were to be found its highest values. But there were some ways in which the value of the Empire to its citizens might be overlooked. We lived in an island removed from the ancient centres of Continental civilisation, and by all the rules, therefore, we should be wrapped up in our domestic concerns and care little about what went on outside. For four generations Englishmen had been streaming out into the waste spaces of the world to make new homes for themselves, and there were few families in England that had not some relatives or friends overseas, with whom they were in correspondence. What he had noticed most when he came back to London, and his London newspapers, was their breadth and catholicity of interest. Wider experience and increased knowledge had brought a wider tolerance. As the Englishman had grown beyond the island kingdom to be a citizen of a world-wide Empire, he had lost much of that self-satisfied bigotry with which he was charged by his critics in the eighteenth and even the nineteenth century. Surely this was a gain of value, and it was in this century and a half of building a new Empire that he had acquired it. (Cheers.)

Major L. A. M. Jones (*Le Temps*), in opening the discussion, said it was not sufficient to feel the spirit of loyalty to the Empire. Each one of them must be a contributory cause to its progress. There was, unfortunately, in existence to-day a dread disease which, if he were to employ a Freudian phrase, he would call the "inferiority complex." This lack of confidence in ourselves played into the hands of the competing nations. (Hear, hear.)

## THE BAY OF BISCAY.

### REPORTED ALTERATIONS IN SOUNDINGS.

The captain of the ship *La Bourdonnais*, on arriving at Bordeaux from New York last month, reported that on January 21st, at a point about 80 miles from the coast and slightly more to the east than the position of the Loire, when that ship last August found bottom at from 19 to 74 fathoms, where the charts showed from 2,200 to 2,700 fathoms, he happened to sound, and found a mud and fine sand bottom at 44 fathoms exactly where the chart (No. 5351) showed 75 fathoms. Other soundings conducted for four hours gave depths markedly different from those shown on the chart. The bottom seemed to have sharp undulations of which the chart gives no indication.

It will be remembered, says the Paris correspondent of *The Times*, that soundings made by Dr. Charcot last September failed to discover the shallow spot reported by the Loire. This suggests, therefore, that movements of the sea bottom have been taking place during the last few months.

## £750 FOR JILTED SWISS MISS.

### FICKLE LOVER WHO HAS NOW TAKEN A WIFE.

#### PICKWICK AND POETRY.

From the time of the famous Pickwick case the defendant in a breach of promise case was either an atrocious villain, or a comic character to be held up to public ridicule, whose pockets were to be emptied.

In the "Swiss miss" breach of promise case, which ended in London last month in a verdict for £750 damages, and costs, for Miss Rosely Spinner, Mr. Thom Drury, counsel for Mr. Ernest Bachofen, the lover whose ardour cooled, used these words to illustrate his difficulty in addressing the jury.

Counsel for the plaintiff had a much easier task, he argued. The formula was simple. It was—

"See my interesting client,  
Victim of a heartless wile!  
See the traitor, all defiant,  
Wear a supercilious smile."  
(Counsel's quotation is from W. S. Gilbert's "Trial by Jury.")

Mr. Bachofen gave his story of the shattered romance in the witness-box. When he went to Switzerland in 1921, he said, he was not particularly looking for a wife, but "I became attached to the lady and offered to marry her."

#### MARRIED LAST YEAR.

After describing his change of feeling he said he was married in March, 1925. He first met his wife in 1923, and neither she nor any other lady had anything to do with the change in his feelings toward Miss Spinner.

"You made love to her pretty violently," suggested counsel, when Mr. Bachofen said he did not know Miss Spinner well enough to marry her.

"I may have done," was the reply, amid laughter.

"Do you think you treated this girl disgracefully?" asked Mr. Roland Oliver, who referred to "all these letters and all these things that have happened."

"I did," said Mr. Bachofen, after some reflection.

Questioned as to means, Mr. Bachofen said he had £60 a week as business manager for his firm in Queen Victoria-street. His mother had £5,000 invested in the firm. He himself had no capital but he owned a house in England.

Mr. Justice Avey advised the jury not to be influenced by Mr. Thom Drury's Pickwickian references, but to look at the matter from a business point of view.

There was, he added, considerable force in counsel's comment that the defendant in a breach of promise suit seldom cut anything but a sorry figure.

The jury reached their verdict after 45 minutes' consideration.

## MUSSOLINI'S VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT.

### "PEACE IN THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD."

Before the first reading of the Army Reform Bill was passed in the Italian Parliament recently Signor Mussolini, the Prime Minister, made a short speech, the conclusion of which may serve as a concise statement of his views on the subject of disarmament.

"We wish," he said, "all the armed forces of the nation to be in a state of full material and moral efficiency. We wish for peace. I want, and I would return, to Locarno, but while words of peace flash on the horizon I cannot avoid noticing that the skies are filling with prodigious flying machines and the sea with new naval war units. Our surest peace, like that of the Paradise of Islam, lies in the shadow of the sword."

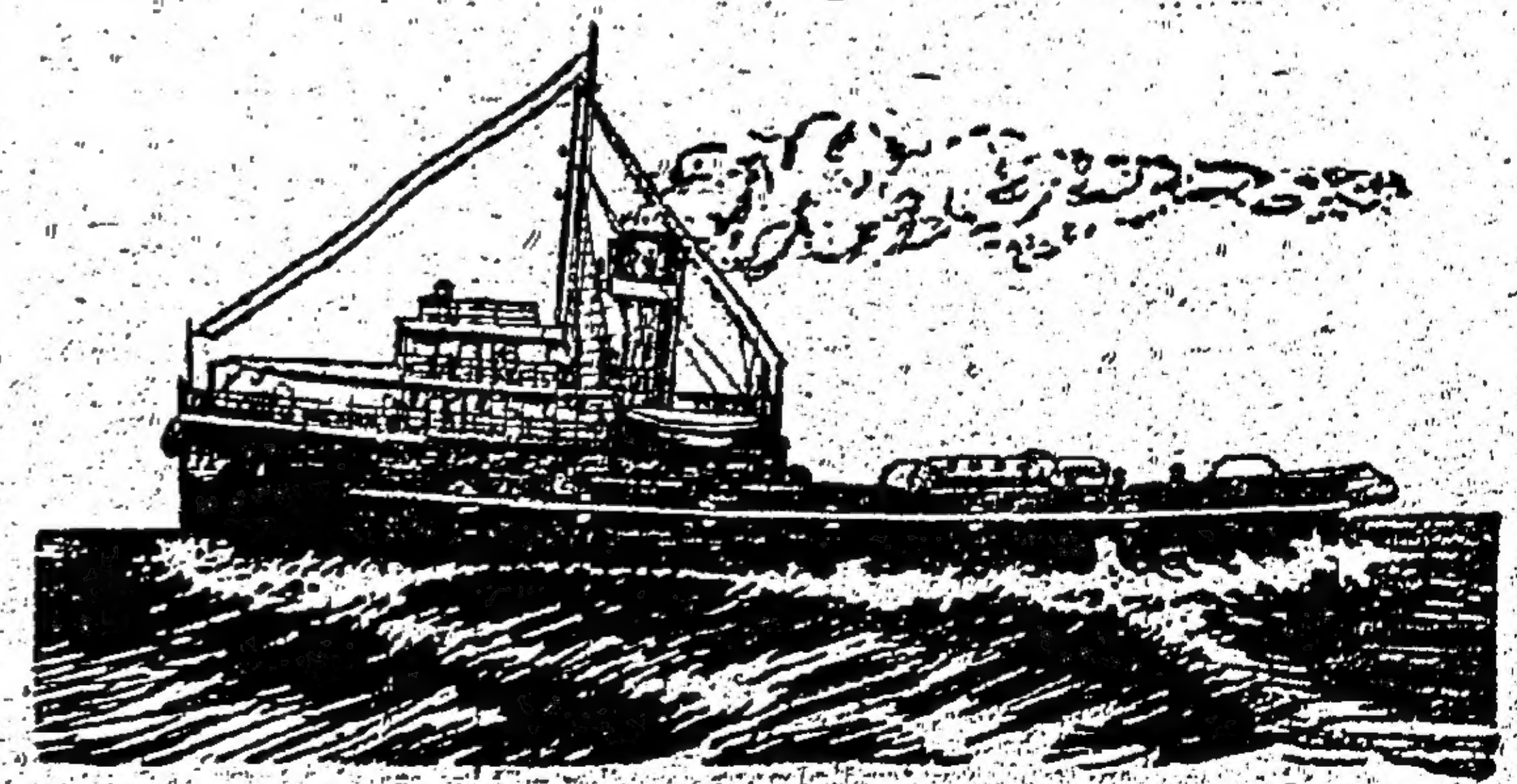
The reform does not increase or decrease the strength of the Army, but aims at increasing its efficiency and rendering it more rapidly mobilizable. Its approval by Parliament, however, furnished an opportunity to Signor Mussolini to insist on the importance of keeping alive the warlike spirit of the people and to restate, in so many words, that to enjoy peace the country must be prepared for war.

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## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 10th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.07	30.04
Temperature	65	64	76
Humidity	69	91	68
Wind Direction	ESE	ENE	E
Force	4	1	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 65

Lowest open-air Temperature on 10th ... 62

In any group where women are the attitude towards life degenerates—*Lady Rhonda*.

Every class and every party has its pet economy and its pet extravagance—*Mr. Churchill*.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 11th to 17th, 1926.

		HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Week	Days of Month	Hongkong Standard Time	Height	Hongkong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	11	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		8 32	4 4	1 51	1 0
Fri.	12	7 11	7 2	0 39	3 4
		8 55	4 6	2 33	0 7
Satur.	13	8 8	7 5	1 38	3 0
		9 8	4 9	3 12	0 6
Sun.	14	9 1	7 5	3 11	2 5
		10 3	5 1	3 48	0 7
Mon.	15	10 3	5 4	3 21	2 1
		10 34	5 4	4 23	1 0
Tues.	16	11 6	5 8	4 10	1 8
		11 38	6 4	4 57	1 4
Wed.	17	11 39	5 7	5 51	1 9
				5 47	1 7



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

March 9th.

*Isla de Panay*, Spanish str., 2,037 tons, Capt. Antonio Patrana, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 46—Bottle Bros.

*Kagan*, British str., 1,574 tons, Capt. A. Tucker, from Singapore and Amoy, with 300 tons of firewood, lying at buoy No. 413—B. & S.

*Outkerk*, Dutch str., 5,002 tons, Capt. J. H. Gunthermoir, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—J.C.J.L.

*Sunkong*, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 398—Man Yick & Co.

*Talma*, British str., 8,154 tons, Capt. R. W. Hocking, from Kobe, with 600 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

March 10th.

*City of Singapore*, British str., 4,198 tons, Capt. A. Lloyd, from Singapore, which port she left on March 9th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf—Bank Line.

*Gleniffer*, British str., 6,021 tons, Capt. H. J. Henderson, from Vladivostok and Shanghai, the latter port she left on March 9th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 41—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Hanan Maru*, Japanese str., 2,340 tons, Capt. S. Tabata, from Keelung, via Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

## CLEARANCES.

March 10th.

*Chiribon Maru*, for Batavia.

*City of Singapore*, for Shanghai.

*Gleniffer*, for Singapore.

*Haitan*, for Haiphong.

*Halvard*, for Saigon.

*Ho Sang*, for Singapore.

*Hydrangea*, for Kwang Chow Wan.

*Kotsu Maru*, for Swatow.

*Kwang Sang*, for Shanghai.

*Outkerk*, for Shanghai.

*Linan*, for Shanghai.

*Taming*, for Haiphong.

*Tjandak*, for Shanghai.

*Tjitaroom*, for Singapore.

*West Nymmentum*, for Manila.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* is due here at 11.30 a.m. to-day, and will berth at Kowloon Wharf No. 5. She will leave for Manila at 5 p.m. on Friday, March 12th and will be due back here at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, March 16th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Nagasaki on Tuesday at 6 p.m. and left at 3 a.m. on Wednesday, and is due at Kobe at 6 a.m. to-day.

The s.s. *Gaelic Prince*, from New York, sailed from Shanghai on the 9th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 12th inst.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Arufura* left Manila for this port on the afternoon of the 9th inst., with the outward Australian mails, and is due here on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashmir* left Shanghai for this port on the 11th inst. at 4 p.m., and is due here on the 12th, at about 6 a.m., and will leave at noon on Saturday.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Arufura* (E. & A.), due to-morrow.

*Empress of Canada* (C.P.L.), due to-day.

*Empress of Russia* (C.P.R.), due March 13th.

*Gaelic Prince*, due to-morrow.

*Kashmir* (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about 6 a.m.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

A Harbour Office notification refers to the Japanese vessel *Fochi Maru*, which was earlier this week reported lying sunk in 330 feet due East of the Southern end of the Railway Wharf at Woosung. The wreck has now been lifted and the channel is now clear of all obstruction.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., a boatmistress was fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' hard labour for failing to carry the regulations lights on her boat.

There was another heavy entry of deck passengers for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday. The total entered was 2,452, of which number the s.s. *Talma* (British) carried 2,347 from Osaka and Amoy.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR MARCH, 1926.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 129TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
March 11th	6.37 a.m.	6.32 p.m.
" 12th	6.36	6.32
" 13th	6.35	6.32
" 14th	6.34	6.32
" 15th	6.33	6.33
" 16th	6.32	6.33
" 17th	6.32	6.33
" 18th	6.31	6.33
" 19th	6.29	6.34
" 20th	6.28	6.34
" 21st	6.27	6.35
" 22nd	6.26	6.35
" 23rd	6.25	6.36
" 24th	6.25	6.36
" 25th	6.24	6.36
" 26th	6.23	6.36
" 27th	6.22	6.37
" 28th	6.21	6.37
" 29th	6.20	6.37
" 30th	6.19	6.38
" 31st	6.18	6.38

## HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday was 72, of which 33 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were nine arrivals, viz.: three British, one Dutch, one French, one Norwegian, one Spanish, one Japanese and one Chinese. The departures over the same period numbered 18, on for Borneo, three for Manila, four for Shanghai, one for Singapore, two for Swatow, two for Amoy, one for Kwang Chow Wan, one for Yokohama and one for Haiphong; with three clearances for Bangkok, Shanghai and K'chang respectively.

## CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong ..... 3,424 tons.

For ports beyond ..... 13,864

Total ..... 17,288

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Tuesday).

For Hongkong ..... 12,794 tons.

For ports beyond ..... 43,353

Total ..... 56,147

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 961 tons were carried in British vessels. The heaviest entries were three of 700 tons each, the next being 661 tons for a British steamer. Of the cargo for ports beyond, there were two four figure entries made, one of 8,600 tons and one of 5,200 tons.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

*Kalyas* (British) from Singapore and Amoy with 300 tons of firewood and mail.

*Talma* (British) from Osaka and Amoy with 681 tons of goods from Japan, mail and 534 tons for ports beyond.

*Gleniffer* (British) from Vladivostok and Shanghai with seven packages for Hongkong and 8,000 tons for ports beyond.

*East Kerk* (Dutch) from Antwerp and Manila with 700 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,200 tons for ports beyond.

*Hanan* (French) from Haiphong and Fort Bayard with 700 tons general cargo and mail.

*Heco* (Norwegian) from Macao.

*Trio de Páday* (Spanish) from Bilbao and Manila with 63 tons of general cargo, mail and 129 tons for ports beyond.

*Horus Maru* (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow with 700 tons of general cargo and mail; and,

*Sun Chow* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 300 tons of general cargo.

Later arrivals, too late for entry in the above returns, included the s.s. *City of Singapore* (British) from Bremen and Singapore with 110 tons of general cargo.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—

Kowloon Dock—Passet, Tangistan, Soistan, Siang Wo.

Tai Koo Dock—Huichow, Kinshan, Kweiwang, Hunan, Suiyang, Philadelphia.

Cosmopolitan Dock—Ling Nam.

At Kowloon Bay—L. Odawa, Sun On.

At Plover Cove—Pong pong, Lok Sin.

## THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVENUE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 29th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1926. [3292]

## "GLEN LINE LIMITED."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENABRY" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th March, 1926, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goldard and Douglas on 11th March, 1926, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1926. [3279]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS EXPRESS  
LARGEST, FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMSHIPS

## "EMPRESS OF CANADA"

WILL SAIL FOR

MANILA

At 5 p.m., Friday, March 12th,

Arrive MANILA 8 a.m. March 14th,

Leave MANILA 4 p.m. March 14th,

Arrive HONGKONG 8 a.m. March 16th.

NEXT SAILING TO PACIFIC COAST.

## "EMPRESS OF CANADA"

TO

## VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

via SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Friday, March 19th.

Passenger Department:

Freight and Express:

Tel. C. 732.

Tel. C. 42.

Cables: GACANPAO.

Cables: NAUTILUS

[15]



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

## SEATTLE &amp; VANCOUVER via Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Ports in U.S.A. and Canada. Through passage rates to Europe via America G-8405, G-8420, G-8440.

IYO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.

YARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st April

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYERASHI MARU ... Saturday, 20th Mar.

LISBON MARU ... Saturday, 24th April

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Darban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 23rd April

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 12th Mar.

BENGAL MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Mar.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

OSAKA MARU ... Friday, 12th Mar.

NAGATO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Mar.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 18th Mar.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINYO MARU ... Friday, 12th Mar.

MITO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Mar.

TSUBAKI MARU ... Thursday, 18th Mar.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Mar.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Mar.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Central Nos 222 223 &amp; 2412.

S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MACHAON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 8th March.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th March, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 29th March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1926. [3289]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "SARPEDON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 8th March.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th March, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 29th March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1926. [3285]

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday, 13th Mar., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via AMOY & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Sunday, 14th Mar., at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Monday, 15th Mar., at Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Tuesday, 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday, 17th Mar., at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Thursday, 18th Mar., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via AMOY	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 19th Mar., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 20th Mar., at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Sunday, 21st Mar., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"KUTSANG"	Sunday, 21st Mar., at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215

## GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARDS.

Vessel Due Hongkong.

"GLENSEANE" ... 23rd Mar.

"GLENAPP" ... 1st Apr.

"CARMARTHENSIRE" ... 15th "

## HOMEWARDS:

Vessel Discharges Leaves Hongkong.

"GLENIFFER" ... 10 a.m., 10th Mar.

"GLENAMOIY" ... 7th Apr.

"GLENSEANE" ... 4th May.

"CARMARTHENSIRE" ... 1st June.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3396.

## AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE



**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

**NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE****AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong ... 28th March.  
 S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong ... 19th April.

**BOSTON & NEW YORK****AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

(ARDIAN WALK &amp; Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong  
 S.S. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... Second Half April.

**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT****"ELLERMAN" LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... From Hongkong ... 13th March.  
 For HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

S.S. "CITY OF VALENCIA" ... From Hongkong ... 23rd April.  
 For MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

**FARES TO LONDON**

"A" 1st Class £28. 2nd Class £20.  
 "B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £15.

**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA****ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE**

S.S. "SUBAT" ... From Hongkong ... Middle of April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

**AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

**THE BANK LINE LTD.**

Tel. Cent. 4791.

# P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS****TAKING CARGO FOR****STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES****MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING****NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,****CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEBANON, PORTS,****EUROPE, ETC.****PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY****DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TALMA"	8,835	11th Mar. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"KASHMIR"	8,835	13th Mar. Noon	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	8,835	15th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	8,835	20th Mar. Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MOBEA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"JETHORE"	8,835	6th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	8,835	11th Apr.	Singapore and Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,835	15th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,835	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,835	21st Apr.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	8,835	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	8,835	29th May	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	8,835	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	26th June	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,835	7th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,835	24th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,835	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	8,835	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,991	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	8,835	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS**

"TALMA"	10,900	11th Mar. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	17th Mar.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,849	31st Mar.	do.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	Manila, Sadakan, Thursday Island.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	do.

The E. & A.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hainan, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—  
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.  
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"TAKADA"	6,849	10th Mar. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"JETHORE"	8,835	12th Mar. D. L.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	8,835	16th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,835	20th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,835	20th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"JAPAN"	8,835	22nd Mar.	Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	22nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"PERION"	7,848	5th April.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,835	18th Apr.	do.
"KHYBER"	8,835	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,991	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,835	11th June	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,835	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	15th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,835	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	12,585	5th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	8,835	5th Aug.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

**MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.**

P. &amp; O. Building, Cornmarket Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms, saloons and Excellent cuisine.

**AMOY & FOCHOW****AND RETURN**

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Tuesday, 16th Mar., 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Peking Anahong) and return by the same steamer by the "HAINING" or "HAIHONG" and "HAINING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.**

General Managers.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.**

SHANGHAI	... "LINAN"	... On 11th Mar.	6 a.m.
HAIPHONG	... "TAMING"	... On 11th Mar.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "SOOCHOW"	... On 12th Mar.	4 p.m.
SAIGON	... "CHINKIANG"	... On 13th Mar.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	... "FALGAN"	... On 13th Mar.	6 a.m.
BANGKOK	... "KALAN"	... On 14th Mar.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	... "KANCHOW"	... On 14th Mar.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	... "YINGCHOW"	... On 16th Mar.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	... "KIANGSU"	... On 16th Mar.	6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone Central 36.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

**AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.****"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"**

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM  
**HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.**  
 VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.  
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.  
 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.  
**HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.**

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	17th March	26th March
CHANGTE	27th March	23rd April
TAIPING	19th April	25th May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 88.

Agents.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails 15th Mar.

**LLOYD TRIESTE.**

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

**£66.****NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... Sails 13th Mar.
S.S. "SIUMEL"	... Sails 7th April
M.V. "VIMINALE"	... Sails 5th May

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA"	... Sails 29th Mar.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... Sails 12th April
S.S. "SIUMEL"	... Sails 3rd May
M.V. "VIMINALE"	... Sails 31st May

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMRINGA"	... Sails from Calcutta 31st Mar.
S.S. "UMRINGA"	... Sails from Colombo 12th April

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

**DODWELL & CO LIMITED.**

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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## HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between  
 Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore  
 and  
 Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and  
 North Continental Ports.

**SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:**

S.S. "ZORMA"	... 24th Mar. 1926
S.S. "OOSTERK"	... 17th Apr. "
S.S. "OOSTERK"	... 15th May. "

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:**

S.S. "OOSTERK"	... 8th Mar. 1926
S.S. "OOSTERK"	... 6th Apr. "
S.S. "ALDEBARAN"	... 4th May. "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.**

Telephone: Central No 1674.

Agents.

York Building.

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**BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE**

Joint Service of the

**BLUE FUNNEL LINE**

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KNIGHT COMPANION"	... via Suez Canal ... 7th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON"	... via Suez Canal ... 28th Mar.
S.S. "GALCHAS"	... via Suez Canal ... 7th Apr.
S.S. "LANGTON HALL"	... via Suez Canal ... 19th Apr.

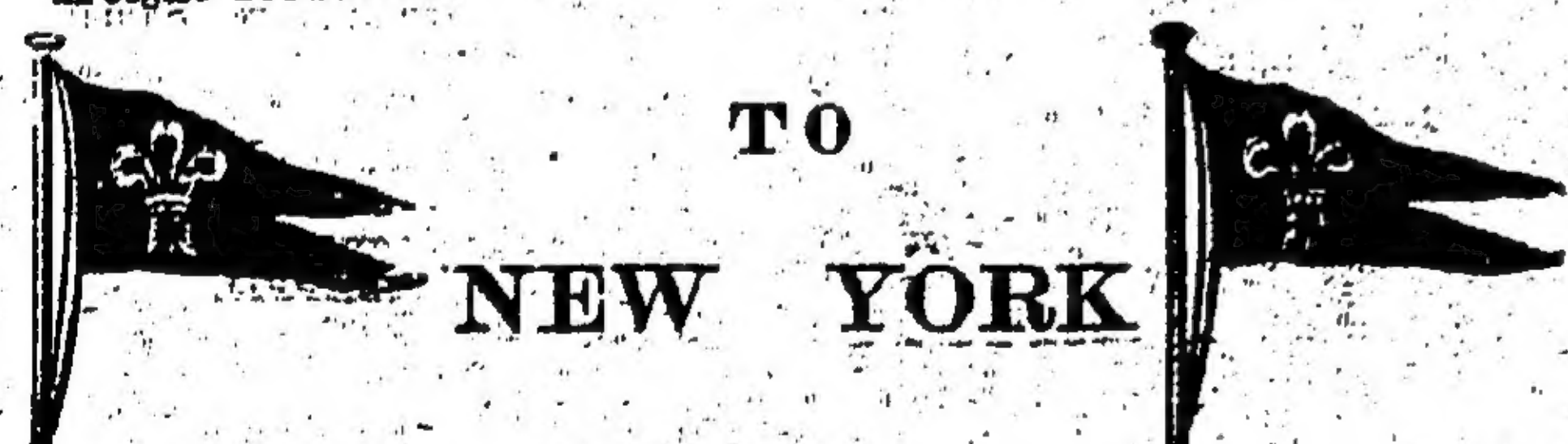
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
 Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

**PRINCE LINE**

Regular Sailings to Boston, New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... Sailing ... from Hongkong ...  
 12th March, 1926.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

**FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.**

Telephone: Central 3165.

Telegrams: Furness.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

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## WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

**VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE**  
 Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in disease arising from impure blood. It purifies and cleanses the blood from the skin, cures every form of skin disease, eczema, and all other eruptions, and removes long-standing blemishes, skin and itching, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

**VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.**  
 For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.  
**VETARZO REGULATORS.** Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (other remedies). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by Leading Chemists.

P.O.D.S. PREPARATION, AND OTHERS, AND ALL FOOT PREPARATION, BEING PURELY VETARZO, AND ALL FOOT PREPARATION, BEING PURELY VETARZO, AND ALL FOOT PREPARATION, BEING PURELY VETARZO.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Postable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Kanahoe	11th March.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN, SHANGHAI & LONDON via CANADA (London, 6th Feb.) and EUROPE via SIBERIA (London, 11th Feb.)	Emp. of Canada	11th March.
EUROPE via NAGASAKI (Letters only, London, 11th Feb.)	Rosandra	12th March.
SHANGHAI	Fook Sang	12th March.
SHANGHAI	Araura	12th March.
SHANGHAI	Kashmir	12th March.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	12th March.
SHANGHAI	Suwa Maru	12th March.
EUROPE via NAGASAKI (Letters only, London, 11th Feb.)	Hong Hua	14th March.
MANILA	Emp. of Canada	16th March.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Taipei	17th March.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Changlo	27th March.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong	Taming	Thursday, 11th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Koto Maru	8.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Taina	Parcels 10.00 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Japan	West O'Rourke	1.30 P.M.
Quinhon & Tourane	Devonport	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Jeypore	5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Heihou & Haiphong	Hanoi	5.00 P.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Laisang	Friday, 12th, Noon
Shanghai	Soccho	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	3.30 P.M.
Saigon	Chikanga	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Kaigan	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th April	Kashmir	Parcels 5.00 P.M. Letters 9.45 A.M.
*Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th April	Suwa Maru	Reg. Letters 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., U.S. America, & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 7th April, and EUROPE via Siberia (Letters & postcards specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. Wilson	Parcels Noon Reg. Letters 2.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Tain	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Kochang	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Kanahoe	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hoon Maru	Sunday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Yingchow	Monday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Heihou and Haiphong	Mingyang	Tuesday, 16th, 8.30 A.M.
Japan	Proletariat	10.30 A.M.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 16th April	Portos	Reg. Letters 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., U.S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 5th April	Pres. Grant	Parcels Noon Reg. Letters 2.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Suisang	Thursday, 18th, Noon

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

March 10th, 1926.

On LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	...	3/34
	Bank Bills, on demand	...	3/5 11/16
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...	—
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	3/5
	Credit, at 4 months' sight	...	3/4 11/16
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	...	3/4 11/16
On PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand	...	1,530
	Credit, 4 months' sight	...	1,530
On NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand	...	58 1/2
	Credit, at 30 days' sight	...	57 1/2
On BOMBAY—	Telegraphic Transfer	...	} 152 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	...	
On CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer	...	} 152 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	...	
On SHANGHAI—	Bank Bills, at sight	...	nom.
	Private, 30 days' sight	...	154 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—	On demand	...	111 1/2
On MANILA—	On demand	...	98 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	On demand	...	138 1/2
On BATAVIA—	On demand	...	nom.
On HATYONG—	On demand	...	nom.
On SANGKOK—	On demand	...	81
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate			83.45
GOLD LAY, 100 fine, per tael			809/16
BANK SILVER, per oz.			809/16

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	...\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	...\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	...24,500,000
Silver	...\$27,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:  
D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. A. C. LANG, Deputy Chairman.  
W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Phipps, Esq.,  
A. H. Campbell, Esq., T. G. Weill, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq., P. White, Esq.,  
W. L. Pittenden, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
A. H. BARTON, Esq.  
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:  
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.  
Hongkong, 27th February, 1926. [25]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.  
Depositors may transfer at their option Balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK TO BE placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. H. BARTON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	...£23,000,000
Reserve Fund	...£24,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...£23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

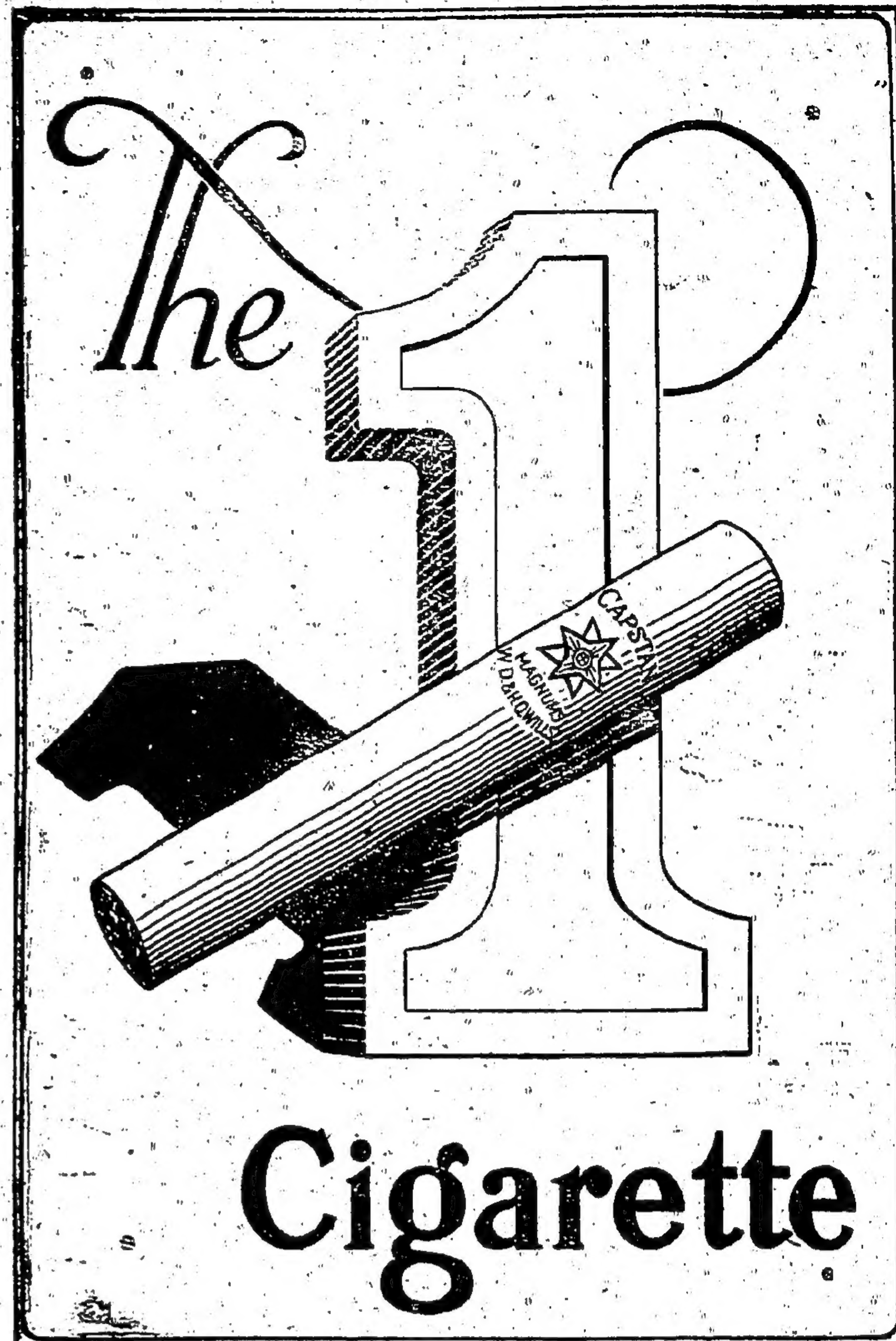
Head Office:  
99, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	...Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	...Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	...Fr. 59,667,253.54

BRANCHES:  
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Mengtze, Shanghai, Djibouti, Noumea, Singapore, Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tonkin, Hankow, Foom-Poh, Yunnanfon.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.  
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.  
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
A. LECOT, Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th March, 1924. [38]



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

B-291

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:  
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	...£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	...£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	...£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	...£1,300,000

BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:  
Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Siam, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:  
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.  
J. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.  
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29]

## BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

8, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office:  
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital	...Fr. 20,000,000
Reserves	...Fr. 11,100,000
Special Working Capital	...Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:  
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hankow.

France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
Correspondents throughout the World.  
A. BULLIN, Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1924.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1898.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	...Yen 39,275,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa:—Gilan, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shenchin, Paichai, Tainan, Peking, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aiko, Fusan, CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.  
OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Islands, Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.  
T. TAKAGI, Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st Decemb. 1925. [27]

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Established 1812.

Authorized Capital	...£1,200,000
Paid-up Capital	...£1,075,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	...\$ 700,000

Branches:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.  
Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.  
London Bankers—THE LLOYD BANK, LIMITED.  
Every description of banking business transacted.  
Deposit Boxes to let.  
LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.  
With Index. Price—\$7.50.  
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BEAUFRAIR, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 11, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, W.C.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....\$20,000,000.00  
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....19,750,000.00  
RESERVE FUND .....9,384,393.68

Head Office:—PEKING.  
Hongkong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.  
London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.  
New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE LIVING BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking Business transacted.  
Loans granted on Approved Securities.  
Special facilities for domestic exchange.  
TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

HONGKONG, January 16th, 1926. [38]

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1903.

Authorized Capital	Gulden 150,000,000 (212,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000 (28,688,670)
Reserve Fund	20,538,981 (21,711,405)
Special Reserves	22,800,000 (21,833,320)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.  
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.  
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap, and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.  
Correspondents all over the World.  
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. O. MAASSEN, Acting Agent.



## LONDON SERVICE.

"ELENUS" 23rd Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
"SARFEDON" 7th April Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.  
"BHEXENOR" 20th April Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
"PATROCLUS" 5th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TELEMACHUS" 20th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
"LION" 1st Apr. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
"TEUCER" 20th Apr. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
"MENELAUS" 1st May Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

## PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)  
"PROTEUS" 16th Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.  
"TALITHYRUS" 31st Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

## NEW YORK SERVICE.

"JASON" 19th Mar. New York, Boston & Baltimore.  
"CALOCHAS" 18th Apr. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SARFEDON" 9th Mar. 5 p.m., Shanghai.  
"SARFEDON" 7th April Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"PATROCLUS" 5th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"BHEXENOR" 2nd June Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"HECTOR" 14th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"SARFEDON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.